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The
**BRITISH
COUNCIL**

1934 - 1955

**Twenty-first
Anniversary Report**

**WITH A MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER
AND AN ARTICLE BY HAROLD NICOLSON**

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Report
ON THE WORK OF THE
BRITISH COUNCIL
1934-1955

LONDON: 1955

PRICE: TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE

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THE BRITISH COUNCIL
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Patron: H.M. The Queen

HEAD OFFICE: 65 DAVIES STREET
LONDON, W.1

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Preamble

TO THE ROYAL CHARTER OF INCORPORATION
GRANTED TO THE BRITISH COUNCIL

1940

'WHEREAS it has been represented to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that for the purpose of promoting a wider knowledge of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the English language abroad and developing closer cultural relations between Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other countries for the purpose of benefiting the British Commonwealth of Nations and with a view to facilitating the holding of, and dealing with, any money provided by Parliament and any other property, real or personal, otherwise available for those objects and with a view to encouraging the making of gifts and bequests in aid of the said objects, it is expedient that the voluntary association now existing and known as the British Council, should be created a Body Corporate ...'

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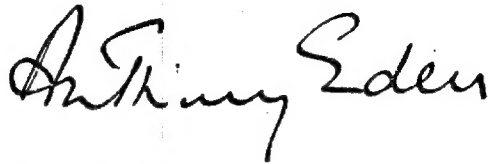
MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

THE RT. HON. SIR ANTHONY EDEN, K.G., M.C., M.P.
10 Downing Street,
Whitehall

Both as Prime Minister and as a member of the Government which originally sponsored the formation of the British Council, I should like to congratulate the Council on the twenty-first anniversary of its creation.

The Council was set up in 1934 as an organisation of independent status to develop closer cultural relations between the United Kingdom and the rest of the world. The value of its independence has been fully proved. The Council has rendered distinguished services, both in peace and war, to friendship and understanding between the United Kingdom and other countries both within and without the Commonwealth.

I send my best wishes for the further success of its work.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Anthony Eden". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style, with the first name "Anthony" and the last name "Eden" clearly distinguishable.

Sir Ronald Adam

By SIR PHILIP MORRIS, C.B.E.
Vice-Chairman of the British Council

THE BRITISH COUNCIL celebrates its twenty-first anniversary this year. For nine of the twenty-one years during which the British Council has been in existence, Sir Ronald Adam has been in charge of its fortunes, first as both Chairman and Director-General and latterly, since the appointment of Sir Paul Sinker as Director-General, as Chairman. For this reason alone, Sir Ronald Adam's work for the British Council has been of notable and outstanding importance. Fortunately, the appointment of a successor to him in the person of Sir David Kelly does not mean that Sir Ronald Adam's connection with the British Council will be severed, for he has become Sir Henry Dale's successor as President.

Sir Ronald Adam came to the highest offices of the British Council with a distinguished record of public services marked by great experience of affairs in many parts of the world. As Adjutant-General for the greater part of the war, he proved himself to be a man of great humanity, deep sympathy and ready accessibility, whose powerful intellect enabled him always to penetrate through tangled problems to the individual men and women involved in them. It was his duty to deal with men and women of many nationalities and of a wide variety of creed, race and circumstance. He brought these same great gifts to the service of the Council at a time when it stood in urgent need of them.

The story of the British Council since the war has been one of conflict between increasing responsibilities which it has been required to assume, and insufficient and uncertain financial resources with which to discharge them. This difficult situation has called for ingenuity and statesmanship of a high order and no man could have succeeded without great personal qualities. It is to Sir Ronald Adam's lasting credit that the Council has survived this period of considerable activity and of great difficulty, with an enhanced reputation.

In the affairs of the British Council, Sir Ronald Adam always refused to be tied to a desk and to office routine. He travelled throughout the world and managed to see, in the course of his

period of office, almost every servant of the Council in the circumstances in which he was actually working. This not only meant that Sir Ronald Adam's information about the work of the Council was at first hand, but also that he became personally known to those who were bearing the burden and heat of the work. In the difficult and detailed administration of the Council, concerned as it is with four Departments of State, he was always able to distinguish what was fundamental from the detail, and in a word he could, if necessary, ignore large trees in order that he might retain a clear grasp of the wood. At a time when questions of uncertain tenure, inadequate salaries and complications about superannuation might have had a serious effect upon the morale of a widely dispersed staff, Sir Ronald Adam, as a personal achievement, succeeded in maintaining the loyalty and confidence of all concerned. He leaves all these aspects of the affairs of the Council in a far more satisfactory condition than he found them. In determining difficult questions of priority in the activities of the Council, he showed a rare combination of gifts in that he was able sympathetically to consider the claims of all, and to come to his conclusions, not only with very proper reluctance at having to refuse well-founded requests, but also with manifest fairness and wisdom. It would be wrong not to mention, in addition, that in all that concerned his personal relations with the staff, as well as with overseas students and visitors, Sir Ronald had the constant and gracious support of Lady Adam, whose many kindnesses will be long remembered.

It was clear to Sir Ronald Adam and to the Executive Committee of the Council over which he presided, that the Chairman and the Director-General could not confine himself narrowly to the activities of the Council itself. If the Council was to receive the requisite recognition and co-operation from learned academic and artistic institutions, it must appear to deserve confidence and assistance. Sir Ronald Adam made it his business to accept responsibilities in these directions which went far to ensure the acceptance of the British Council as a necessary and established institution in cultural affairs. In these directions, Sir Ronald Adam did not confine himself to this country but, as a member of the Executive Board of UNESCO, and for two years its Chairman, he held, with great profit to the organisation and with credit to himself, a difficult and unenviable position with the respect and

acclaim of all concerned. These additional responsibilities, which he saw as being necessarily complementary to his duties to the Council, never interfered with a continued and detailed supervision of, and interest in, the Council's necessarily complicated administration. In these administrative affairs, it was clear that the right personal relations within the Council's large staff were essential to success. Accepting that matters of salaries, tenure and superannuation had an essential part to play, Sir Ronald was tireless in his efforts to ensure that these were placed on a less unsatisfactory basis. In matters of organisation, his natural tendency was to concentrate more on how things would work out than on logical analysis. His grasp of the affairs of the Council and his ability to master complicated matters were always evident to the Executive Committee which, in accordance with its Charter, is charged with the final administration of the affairs of the Council.

Both in what he did within the direct responsibilities to the Council which were his, and also in all those other activities in which he engaged to a large extent because of and in connection with his position in the Council, he has not only rendered notable services to the country in a sphere of great and continuing importance, but has also done much to define and clarify the functions which, in the modern world, the Council could effectively fulfil. He takes a distinguished place in the succession of great men who, with conviction and enthusiasm, have devoted themselves to the establishment and continuance of the Council. Lord Lloyd and Sir Malcolm Robertson find in Sir Ronald Adam a worthy and distinguished successor.

The British Council 1934-1955

by

HAROLD NICOLSON

IT PLEASES US to imagine that we are bad at self-advertisement and even at self-explanation. The Americans, we are assured, are born with the gift of salesmanship and go through life lauding the size, the novelty and the excellence of their wares. The Germans and the Japanese, so we have been taught to believe, are trained to think that the customer is always right and will readily adjust their own tastes and habits to suit the predilections of the Trobrianders or the Masai. The French, having from the cradle been encouraged by their parents to assert themselves, *de se faire valoir*, being convinced that since the age of Pericles there has existed no type of civility comparable to that evolved during the reign of Louis XIV, have in all sincerity regarded it as their mission to spread latin culture across the globe and to impart to untutored savages the logical intelligence of Descartes and Pascal, or the orderliness of Racine's careful style. For them, in this respect, pride and philanthropy are nobly fused. Even the Italians, who rely for their prestige upon a magnificent past rather than upon present proportions of wealth and power, have striven to extend their influence by communicating to others the beauty of their language and the glamour of their intellectual and artistic achievement. Until the twentieth century, the British, having been trained to regard as obnoxious all forms of self-display, were arrogantly reticent. If foreigners failed to appreciate, or even to notice, our gifts of invention or our splendid adaptability, then there was nothing that we could or should do to mitigate their obtuseness. The genius of England, unlike that of lesser countries, spoke for itself.

In the nineteenth century there may have been some justification for this imperturbability. Great Britain was regarded abroad as the champion of liberal institutions and the pioneer of technical progress and invention. In the decades that followed the Industrial Revolution our comparative monopoly of manufacture left us with the illusion that, whatever others might create, English exports would automatically expand. Our insular invulnerability, our unchallenged mastery of the Seven Seas, convinced us that our security was inviolate and that in the then existing balance of

power, our intervention on either side would prove rapidly determinant. The excellence of our institutions, the numbers and honesty of our middle class, the contentment of our proletariat, the amicable tolerance of all our ways, persuaded us that we were universally liked, respected and admired. It might have been supposed that the first months of the South African War, when we woke up to find ourselves encompassed by sudden jealousy and malice, would have disturbed this flattering dream. Having momentarily been roused from our slumber by a sudden nightmare, we turned round upon our pillows and relapsed once again into the somnolence of the *superbia Britannorum*. Yet our rest thereafter was less unbroken; twitchings of awareness came to disturb our unconsciousness. Our complacency was pierced by intimations that our best markets were being invaded by persistent and ingenious competition; even our self-assurance became clouded by the suspicion that foreigners did not invariably regard us as either so charming or so intelligent as we seemed to ourselves; and once aeroplanes came to crowd the sky above our island we realised that we had ceased to be the most invulnerable of the Great Powers and had become one of the most vulnerable. Gone were the days when we could alter the whole course of the Eastern Question by sending two frigates to Besika Bay.

It was then that we first realised that our foreign competitors had for years been devoting effort, skill, and large sums of money to rendering their languages, their type of civility, their scientific or technical resources and inventions, and the desirability of their exports, familiar to students and buyers overseas. We noted that since 1878 the German Foreign Office had been subsidising an elementary and secondary school at Constantinople called the *Bürgerschule*; that since 1881 they had encouraged a semi-official organisation for maintaining contact and educational exchanges between the mother-country and German communities abroad; and that this policy had culminated before the first war in such flourishing institutions as the German school at Bucharest, catering for as many as 2,352 pupils, the German school at Antwerp with 886 pupils, and the German school at Brussels with 500 pupils. We noted that since the middle of the nineteenth century the division of the French Foreign Office, known as the '*Œuvres françaises à l'étranger*', had been spending a large portion of the Quai d'Orsay budget in subsidising lycées and colleges overseas through the

Alliance Française or the Mission Laïque; that magnificent French institutes for higher education had long been established in Florence, Rome, Athens, Cairo and Damascus; and that the French had for years been convinced of the value of increasing, by what they called 'French intellectual expansion', the cultural prestige which for centuries they had so rightly enjoyed in the Near, the Middle and the Far East. We observed that even the United States, whose government and people shared our distaste for anything approaching propaganda, had acquired wide and justified influence owing to the existence of such admirable, if private, institutions as Robert College at Constantinople, as the American University at Beirut, or as the more recent American Alborz College in Teheran. Through these institutions successive generations of adolescents, of a type likely to exert future influence in South Eastern Europe and in Asia, had acquired, not only a mastery of the English language, but also the deliberate belief that all men are created equal and that their right to independence and the pursuit of happiness was a self-evident truth. I am not suggesting that the intention of these institutes, lycées, schools, colleges and universities was primarily to mould the minds of Balkan or Middle Eastern youths into German, French, Italian or American patterns; yet they were not solely charitable, but also missionary; they aimed at rendering themselves comprehensible to others; and their effect was great.

Those who in the second half of the nineteenth century founded and subsidised such institutions did not foresee the immense impetus which, once the ideological conflict came to assume the dimensions of a religious war, the policy of persuasion would require. They did not foresee such monumental edifices as the Cité Universitaire in Paris or the American Y.M.C.A. in Jerusalem; they did not foresee the Fulbright Act or the Smith-Mundt Act, that the American Government would one day support as many as 165 cultural centres in 58 countries, or that the Voice of America would ultimately be broadcast daily in as many as forty-six foreign languages. They did not foresee that Soviet Russia would establish a 'Society for Cultural Relations', or VOKS, and found 'Friendship Societies', all over the world. And they quite certainly did not foresee that the public monies accorded to the British Council would increase from the modest £6,000 of 1935 to the three and a half million pounds of 1944-45.

(2)

Like so many of our institutions, the British Council began without any clear definition of its purpose, policy or scope. It developed, as all organisations develop, by processes of evolution: by processes, it might be said, of trial and error. Its present functions and organisation are the result of experience rather than of pre-meditation: from its earliest beginnings it has adjusted itself to changing conditions and to shifting needs.

The several agencies of information and propaganda which were created by His Majesty's Government during the course of the 1914-18 war, were disbanded so soon as victory was assured. They had never been held in affection by the British Press or public, since they were regarded as un-English, wasteful, and ineffective. It was only our enemies who, as they subsequently divulged, recognised their devastating efficiency.

The idea that it might be useful, and indeed necessary, to consider some form of educational and cultural activity overseas first germinated in the imaginative and precise mind of Lord Curzon. He had observed during the war that foreign nationals resident overseas seemed to possess greater solidarity and closer links with their home countries than had been manifested or enjoyed by similar British communities. In 1920 therefore he set up a committee in the Foreign Office under the chairmanship of Sir John Tilley. The task of this committee was to 'examine the position of British communities abroad'. The Committee were also empowered, under their terms of reference, to consider whether it seemed desirable to encourage political or commercial propaganda in foreign countries, whether British libraries should be set up in certain capitals, and what was the value of the boy scout movement in communicating to foreigners the British idea of the good. They reported that it seemed to them 'the moral duty' of His Majesty's Government to assist British subjects resident abroad to have their children educated in British schools locally established. They saw no reason why the local citizens should not also be admitted to such schools and in fact they recommended that prizes or scholarships might be awarded to foreign nationals who desired to attend these schools and to learn our habits and our language. They went further. They suggested that a Standing Committee representing the Foreign Office, the Board of Education, and commercial firms specially interested in the export

trade, should be established in London to 'consider facilities for the reception and education of foreign students at British universities and technical schools'. They also suggested the foundation of British schools and institutes abroad, the dissemination of English technical works and other books, and the creation in certain capitals of British 'centres' containing institutes and libraries.

The Tilley Committee expressed themselves as firmly opposed to 'any form of political propaganda' and considered that trade propaganda could best be carried out by means of recurrent exhibitions and by strengthening the Commercial branch of the Diplomatic and Consular services. They added that British representatives overseas should certainly encourage the boy scout movement among their own nationals but should allow such movements as existed among foreign nationals to develop on their own lines. The report of the Tilley Committee was sent to the Cabinet by Lord Curzon in a covering Note dated 9th February 1921. He began by saying that the war had disclosed 'a very noticeable lack of cohesion and aptitude for common action among British subjects resident in foreign countries'. He pointed out that the French Government had already allocated large sums to their Foreign Office vote for purposes similar to those advocated by the Tilley Committee. He urged that we also should devote to the establishment of schools and institutes overseas 'even so modest a sum as £100,000 per annum'. The Treasury refused to consider such an allocation or the establishment of a Standing Committee. The subject was therefore dropped for the next twelve years.

During this interlude both the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade were disturbed by frequent reports from our Representatives abroad and from successive Trade Missions to the effect that our inactivity in the educational and cultural field was doing damage to British interests. Delegations such as that headed by Lord d'Abernon to South America in 1929, by Sir Ernest Thompson to the Far East in 1931, and by Sir Alan Anderson to Finland in 1933 all commented upon the failure of His Majesty's Government to gain goodwill abroad by spreading knowledge of our language, resources and institutions. In November 1933, Sir Percy Loraine, then High Commissioner in Egypt, addressed to the Foreign Office a specific warning:

'If we continue', he wrote, 'in our present path of inaction, we must realise quite clearly that we are laying up for ourselves . . . a

future store of antipathies and hostilities, of enemy partisanships, of trade losses, which will impose upon our armed defensive forces and our economic structure burdens far heavier than the slight ones we should assume by financially supporting a concerted educational and cultural movement attracting to our orbit the youth and intelligentsia of the new East which is shaping under our eyes.'

Fortified by warnings such as these, the News Department of the Foreign Office, who had for long striven to persuade the Cabinet to emulate the intensive cultural activity of foreign Governments, enlisted the support of the Boards of Trade and Education and of such commercial firms as were primarily interested in the export trade. In a memorandum of 18th June 1934, Mr. Reginald Leeper, at that time head of the News Department, renewed the old recommendation of the Tilley Committee that some inter-departmental body should be established to examine the teaching of English overseas, and the problem of cultural propaganda. Mr. Leeper in this memorandum laid down most of the principles, and some of the methods, in accordance with which the British Council was eventually to operate. While the direction of policy must remain in the hands of the Government, the day to day operation should be entrusted to private or semi-official organisations: these organisations should regard quality as always more important than quantity: while constantly experimenting in varied methods, they should concentrate on those lines that experience showed to be the most remunerative: they should make full use of existing bodies, such as the various Anglophil Societies and institutions in Latin America and elsewhere and such established British institutes as those in Paris (a dependency of the Sorbonne), Florence and Buenos Aires: scholarships and prizes should be given to encourage the teaching of English in foreign schools and universities: libraries should be created at important centres: foreign journalists should be assisted to visit the United Kingdom, and British lecturers sent out to foreign capitals and universities to provide information about what was being done in Great Britain in social services, administration, science, medicine and the arts. In order to salve the conscience of the Treasury it was suggested that the campaign might, at least partially, be financed by voluntary subscriptions from leading British firms. From the seed sown through the years by Lord Curzon, Sir John Tilley and

Mr. Reginald Leeper developed the mighty banyan tree now known as the British Council.

Two separate committees were created. The first, already appointed in June 1933 under the chairmanship of Sir Eugene Ramsden, on which sat representatives of the universities and the business world, had as their terms of reference 'to consider what further steps could usefully be taken to encourage suitable students to come to the United Kingdom for education and training'. They reported on 24th January 1935, recommending that scholarships should be granted to carefully chosen foreign students, that some body should be established both to select such students in their countries of origin and to supervise their welfare on arriving in Great Britain, and that some sort of diploma should be provided for students who completed the course.

In November 1934, Mr. Reginald Leeper, with the assistance of Lt.-Col. Charles Bridge, assembled a body of business men and educational experts under the chairmanship of Lord Tyrrell to consider a scheme for furthering the teaching of English abroad and to promote thereby a wider knowledge and understanding of British culture generally. The scheme was partially to be financed by commercial firms and the earlier meetings of the committee were held in Shell-Mex House. Although generally referred to as 'Lord Tyrrell's Committee' this body soon adopted the more formal title of 'The British Council for Relations with other Countries', later contracted into 'The British Council'. At a meeting held on 20th February 1935, an executive committee was constituted with Lt.-Col. Bridge as secretary. The Prince of Wales agreed to become patron of the body and at a general meeting held at St. James's Palace on 2nd July 1935, he made a forceful address in which he stated that the time had come when we should do something to diminish the legend propagated 'by our perhaps noisier rivals' that Great Britain was old-fashioned and lagging behind in the field of technology. We ought, His Royal Highness said, to explain to foreigners 'what Britain meant to the British'. At the same time the Prince of Wales indicated that as the Council found its feet and gained experience it might well be discovered that similar educational and cultural links could be forged with the Colonies and the Dominions.

The original Government grant-in-aid increased from £6,000 in 1935, to £15,000 in 1936, £60,000 in 1937, £130,000 in 1938

and £386,000 in 1939. By that date the voluntary subscriptions received from commercial firms had dwindled to a few hundred pounds a year, although substantial sums from private sources were still available for work in the Near East. The headquarters were moved from Shell-Mex House to No. 32 Chesham Place; but with the rapid increase in functions and staff the premises were in 1939 transferred to Hanover Street. Lord Tyrrell's Committee was rapidly expanding into the British Council as we know it today.

Those who recognised the need of some such organisation as the British Council realised from the outset that, although general policy must remain under the distant supervision of the Government, it would be an error to render the Council the subsidiary of any Whitehall Department. It was felt that, on the analogy of the British Broadcasting Corporation, better results would be secured if the Council, in its administration and functioning, were to be accorded the greatest possible autonomy. The initial principle that the Council should not be subjected to direct official control has enabled it to remain independent of parties and politics and acquire continuity and impartiality.

(3)

Lord Tyrrell was succeeded as chairman of the Council by Lord Eustace Percy who, during the short period that he held the post, was able, owing to his administrative ability and expert knowledge of educational organisation, to place the London office on a sound basis, to equip it with carefully chosen advisory panels, and to found or reinforce several educational institutes abroad, stretching from Lima to Cairo. In July 1937, Lord Eustace became Rector of the Newcastle division of Durham University and was succeeded as chairman by Lord Lloyd of Dolobran.

Lord Lloyd had been a member of the Council since 1935 and had already undertaken on its behalf tours of inspection in the Near and Middle East. He possessed long and intimate knowledge of eastern conditions and was among the first of our imperialists fully to realise the force and fervour of oriental nationalism. He was a man of quick intelligence, abounding energy, persuasive persistence, great personal charm, and dominating will. Restless and indeed impatient, he delighted in travel: he would fly from capital

B

to capital, interviewing kings, dictators and ministers, and inspiring the local staffs of the British Council with his enthusiasm and sense of urgency. His dominating personality, his personal intimacy with Cabinet Ministers at home, enabled him to communicate to the Government his conviction of the necessity for immediate action and largely increased funds. Above all he was positive that in a changed world the Council represented the instrument best adapted to our purposes and he was among the first to foresee its potentialities, its limitations and its eventual scope. He was impressed by the fact that in many Balkan and Asian lands there was what he called 'a hunger for our help', yet he was fully aware that our long imperial past, while it provided us with both experience and esteem, also rendered us suspect to the new nationalism. His conception of the aims and the methods which ought to be pursued and adopted by the British Council was succinctly expressed in an address which he delivered to the Central Asian Society almost two years after he had become chairman:

'Our cultural influence', said Lord Lloyd, 'is in fact the effect of our personality on the outside world. As a race we have too long been content to remain aloof and misunderstood. Our strength and our wealth have in the past won us respect; we have never sought for sympathy or understanding . . . We have in many places a wary and critical audience to convert, but our opponents' lack of discretion has worked largely in our favour. Everywhere we find people turning with relief from the harshly dominant notes of totalitarian propaganda to the less insistent but more responsible cadences of Britain. We do not force them to "think British": we offer them the opportunity of learning what the British think.'

During the years immediately preceding the second war, Lord Lloyd returned from his repeated visits to the Near and Middle East with the conviction that the propaganda of the Axis Powers was a serious and immediate danger. Germany and Italy were spending millions of pounds annually in spreading abroad their language, their ideas and their influence. Mussolini had proclaimed himself the Protector of Islam and the Oriental Institute in Rome and Bari was organised to indoctrinate Asian and African students with his strange idea. To Arab youths in Palestine, Mussolini offered a complete post-graduate training in Italy at the cost of

two pounds a head; as many as sixty-two Italian schools were established in Egypt; Italian doctors infiltrated even into the Yemen; and special facilities were offered to overseas students to obtain low-level degrees in German and Italian universities. In South America again the highly organised German and Italian local communities were recruited to support this propaganda and great efforts were made to enlist the sympathies of Latin Americans. Thus in 1938 twenty Brazilian doctors and twenty-five Argentine architects were given with their wives a free and lavish trip to Germany; the Italians arranged that twenty-five young Peruvians should be trained in the Italian Air Force; and in the same year 100 Chilean students were being given free courses in German Universities.

It was not only that the Axis Powers sought by these methods to spread their languages and cultures across the world. They strove at the same time to communicate the conviction that, whereas the democratic or individualistic philosophy was now outdated, whereas Great Britain was today an old fashioned and waning Power surviving only on the capital of an arrogant and brutish past, the New Order had come to set the pattern and to mould the destinies of an altered world. They spread the legend of the inevitability of Fascist and Nazi dominance.

It was no easy thing to counter this quickly spreading conception of the irresistible efficacy of the totalitarian doctrine by advocating the greater opportunities and the far sweeter reasonableness of the democratic ideal. It needed a horrible war, and the resurgence of the British spirit under inspired leadership, coupled with direct experience of what totalitarian dominance really meant, to dissipate this sense of inevitability and to remind the world that liberal institutions, although seemingly less competent, were in the end more pleasant and more durable.

Lord Lloyd, realising that we did not possess either the time or the money to compete with our antagonists on equal terms, wisely insisted that our aim should be to concentrate on quality rather than on quantity. During the few years still accorded to him, his high sense of values, the energy that his fierce pulse transmitted throughout the arteries and veins of the British Council, did much to mitigate the effects of Axis propaganda. We acquired an audience only just before it became too late. Lord Lloyd's premature death in 1941 was a major calamity.

Lord Lloyd saw clearly that if the spirit of nationalism were to be directed away from the old distasteful image of Great Britain as the suzerain, or dominating, Power into new channels of amity and co-operation, it would be essential to concentrate upon the rising generation in the smaller European countries and in the areas bordering upon the Mediterranean. He also realised that if young men and women were to know the English way of life, and to appreciate its many easy advantages they must first be taught how to understand, to read and to speak the language. It was thus towards the teaching of English that he predominantly directed his incomparable energy.

Although Lord Lloyd first concentrated upon the lands bordering on the Mediterranean he was among the first to foresee that if the Council were to justify its existence it must eventually operate, not in foreign lands only, but also in the Colonies and the Dominions. The British way of life must also be explained to the Commonwealth, and Colonial students must be attracted to this country and their welfare while in England be carefully organised.

It would be wearisome to tabulate the many institutes and educational agencies that Lord Lloyd founded or stimulated. I have myself had opportunities of observing how, under the direction or encouragement of the British Council, the teaching of English has been spread overseas. I have attended institutes, schools and classes working under the British Council's representatives and tutors in France, North Africa, Egypt, Italy and Greece. Yet, in order not to weary the reader with a multitude of similar examples, I propose to take the example of Portugal, which I visited in the spring of 1955. I should perhaps warn the reader that in discussing such varied activities as those undertaken by the Council today it may be misleading to isolate a single instance and to examine it in detail. Portugal is not, I am aware, fully representative of the diverse problems with which the Council has now to deal, nor are the Institutes typical instruments of all its present activities. Yet the Lisbon Institute does provide an illustration of how these local organisations have developed and it does furnish a self-contained specimen of the sort of benefits which, in its work in foreign countries, the Council is able to confer.

(4)

Until the first war we had tended to take Portugal for granted, relying upon long-standing political and commercial relations, and upon the fact that, since the first Treaty of Windsor of 1386, Portugal had been our ally. By 1932, however, it was realised that these amicable assumptions were ceasing to be valid, that British prestige and popularity were declining, and that the influence of the Axis Powers was gaining rapidly. This change was due to several causes. In the first place, the replacement in 1932 of the old parliamentary or democratic system by the benevolent despotism of Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, with its nationalistic and catholic bias, turned men's sympathies away from protestant and democratic England and towards other political theories and other systems of governance. It must be remembered that since the establishment of the Republic in 1911 there had been forty-one changes of government in Lisbon, and that the Portuguese public had come to identify 'democracy' with inconsistency, confusion and the menace of communism. Many of the more prominent Portuguese anglophils were, moreover, members of the opposition parties which, after 1932, were silenced or suppressed. Psychological factors also contributed to this change of heart. The Portuguese felt that the British Press and public treated them with rather scornful indifference and they were sensitive to our lack of gratitude for the part played by the Portuguese forces in the 1914-18 war. The Nazi, Fascist, and eventually Falangist propagandists took advantage of this situation. Germany, Italy, and Spain spent large sums of money in subsidising institutes, schools, scholarships, professorships and libraries. Close co-operation was established between the Hitler Jugend and the corresponding Portuguese youth organisation, the *Mocidade Portuguesa*; in one summer alone as many as 10,000 German tourists were brought to Portugal on *Kraft durch Freude* cruises; and the German authorities spared no pains to flatter Portuguese sensibilities and to distribute honours and decorations among their leading men. During those early years the only official action taken by the British to counter this subtle and intensive campaign was to provide a sum of £20 for the purchase of books needed by the 'English Room' in the University of Coimbra.

In October 1934, Mr. S. G. West, assistant lecturer in English at King's College, London, was appointed reader in English in the

Faculty of Letters at Coimbra. In December of that year Mr. West reported that the 'English Room' at Coimbra University was in a pitiable condition and that the level of English studies was, in comparison with the teaching of French, German, Italian and Spanish, wholly deplorable. As a result of Mr. West's representations, a committee was established in Lisbon under Mr. A. H. King, the British Consul and Mr. Garland Jayne, President of the Lisbon Chamber of Commerce. A sum of £3,500 was raised by this committee for the equipment of the English Room at Coimbra and the British Council agreed to augment the salary of Mr. West who became Secretary of the English Room. In June 1936 the English Room was raised to the status of an Institute. A similar English Room had been established in the Technical University at Lisbon, the inaugural lecture being delivered by Lord Stamp. Each of these two meagre centres remained, however, the property of the Portuguese authorities. In 1937 therefore, after discussions between the Foreign Office, the Embassy at Lisbon and the British Council, it was decided to establish in Lisbon an independent British Institute analogous to those which the French and Germans had been maintaining for ten years. Premises were acquired in an eighteenth-century house in the Travessa André Valente and these were formally opened by Lord Lloyd in November 1938. The Institute proved an immediate success. Although in December 1938 a membership of only 180 had been obtained the number of members had, by the following April, risen to 851. The membership today amounts to 3,118, of whom as many as 2,318 are enrolled as students of English. Of the £30,000 allotted in 1954 to the British Council in Portugal as much as £15,000 is recovered in the form of students' fees. By 1943 the original premises were found too small to provide the space required and the headquarters of the British Council in Lisbon was moved to a more central building, known as the 'Palacio do Menino de Ouro', or the 'Palace of the Golden Boy'. During the sixteen years of its existence the British Institute at Lisbon has had 26,007 members: 1,244 students have since 1942 sat for the Cambridge Certificate in English, of whom 596 have gained the lower diploma and 197 the certificate in proficiency. This means that several thousand young Portuguese, both men and women, have in their spare time taken the trouble to learn the English language and thereby to fit themselves for

post-graduate or technical courses in the United Kingdom. A legion of well-wishers has thus been acquired.

The Palace of the Golden Boy is a gay and commodious building, having a long upper room for exhibitions, cinema displays and receptions, as well as several class-rooms on both floors. The library contains as many as 18,000 books, including a valuable collection of English works on Portugal written during the last three centuries. Upon wide tables are spread current English magazines, periodicals and illustrated papers and the librarian is in genial attendance to direct students to the special books which they may require. To become a member of the library costs students no more than 12s. 6d. as an annual subscription and last year, 1954, the number of readers and borrowers was as high as 16,351.

The courses take place either early in the morning or late in the evening so as not to conflict with ordinary office or academic hours. As the time approaches for the English classes, students can be seen converging from all directions on the Institute, the glass doors of the Institute swing and flash in the evening sunlight, and there is much laughter and chatter on the stairs. The full course in English is planned to cover a period of seven years. In the first course, which is aimed at enabling a Portuguese student who knows no English at all to reach the standard of the Cambridge Lower Certificate, there are five 'grades' or classes, starting at grade 'A' and culminating after five years in grade 'E'. Students who have passed the Lower Certificate examination and who desire to stand for the Proficiency diploma can have what might be called a 'post-graduate' course of two years. Now that the teaching of English in the Portuguese State schools has been much improved, it is seldom necessary for a student to begin from the bottom and most students attending the Institute start at the fourth year level, namely at grade 'D'.

The teachers appointed by the British Council to their institutes in foreign countries are chosen for their personality as much as for their academic attainments. It is realised that their functions are representative as well as instructional and that foreign students will derive from their teachers not merely an initiation into the mysteries of the pronunciation and syntax of the English language, but also a lasting conception of British manners. I was much struck, when I attended various classes at the Lisbon Institute, by the

quality of the several teachers, and by their blending of youthfulness with authority, of charm with discipline, of gaiety with seriousness. The students seemed to regard them with affectionate awe.

Like most men of my generation I had never been instructed in the complexities of English grammar and it was not until I sat as an observer in the classrooms of the Lisbon Institute that I realised how abominably illogical and intricate our syntax is. How difficult it must be for a foreign student to differentiate between such idiomatic and indeed eccentric statements as 'they let him off', 'he shows off', 'she shut him up', 'they looked him up', and so on with infinite variety. It was only when I had sat for half an hour in the class for fourth year students that I noticed that our employment of indirect speech is even more clumsy than was the *oratio obliqua* of my own schooldays. 'Miss Pombal', the teacher would ask with an encouraging smile, 'how would you put into indirect speech the sentence "they do not know you"?' 'He said,' began Miss Pombal with an expression of anguished concentration, 'he said that they did not know me.' 'Not "me" surely, Miss Pombal?' In the pause that followed one could hear the ferries hooting in the Tagus estuary.

In the fifth year class the students were encouraged to write essays on such general themes as 'My idea of the ideal wife or husband' or 'The most enjoyable journey that I have undertaken'. 'I shall', remarked the teacher, 'expect these essays by next Thursday evening. Write simply and with the idea, not so much of displaying the range of your vocabulary, as with the intention of conveying your meaning. You understand that, Mr. Oliveira?' 'Yes, Sir,' the youthful Oliveira replies. 'And Miss Lumbrales', adds the teacher with entrancing friendliness, 'please not ten pages this time: only two.' Having settled that point the teacher picks up *The Prisoner of Zenda*. 'Last night,' he says, 'we reached page 124. Miss Almeida, will you please begin at the second paragraph?' As Miss Almeida starts with animation to continue that romantic story, the teacher will interrupt her gently from time to time. 'No, not *insaingset*, Miss Almeida, we say *insensate*.' And so, with amity and patience, the tones and inflections of standard English, as spoken at Oriel or Clare, are conveyed to the youth of Portugal and the hour comes happily to its end.

Although the teaching of the English language is the main function and value of British Council institutes, there are of course

many other ways in which the British attitude towards life is communicated and explained. The British Council Representative in a foreign capital is chosen, not merely for his administrative capacity or his ability to control a teaching staff or plan a curriculum. He must also be able to establish relations of friendship and confidence with the local authorities, to work in harmony with the Embassy while maintaining his own independence, and to be fully representative of the particular brand of humanism which an English education and training provide. The Institute in Lisbon, for instance, is under the able and imaginative direction of Mr. M. W. Blake assisted by Mr. F. G. Wood and, as I have said, by a highly competent staff. It is Mr. Blake's task to maintain constant and amicable contact with such analogous Portuguese cultural institutions as the *Instituto de Alta Cultura* and to cultivate good relations with the academic and scientific world. It is he who alone can advise the British Council in London on the several extra-mural activities in which the Institute engages.

In the British Institute in Lisbon exhibitions are held illustrating such diverse themes as British industrial and scientific achievements and inventions, British painting and architecture, and British applied arts. Eminent lecturers and specialists, such as Sir Lawrence Bragg, the Astronomer Royal, Father d'Arcy, Dame Edith Evans, Sir Stanley Unwin, Sir Charles Webster, Sir Kenneth Clark, Sir Philip Hendy and Miss Jacquetta Hawkes, are from time to time invited to Lisbon to discourse upon their special subjects. When finance allowed, ambitious experiments have been made in the hope of convincing the Portuguese public that the British are not quite as philistine as sometimes represented. In 1939 the Old Vic company came to Lisbon and gave an impressive series of performances; in 1943 Sir Malcolm Sargent paid a triumphant visit and conducted the Orquestra Sinfonica Nacional in the São Carlos Theatre in Lisbon; and in 1952 the Sadler's Wells Ballet performed at the same theatre amid general applause.

A further and most remunerative branch of activity is the distribution in the capital and the provinces of short documentary films on such subjects as British aviation, agriculture, public health, medicine and anaesthetics. In the year 1954 as many as 1,561 of such films were shown to Portuguese audiences numbering 146,479. The British Institute at Lisbon, as indeed all British Council Institutes overseas, is active in furthering the supply and sale

of English books and publications. Technical works are provided for schools and colleges, local booksellers are encouraged to display English books, and some important British publications are sent out to Portuguese critics for review in local periodicals. The Institute also serves as distributor for the several publications compiled at headquarters in London and circulated to all Representatives abroad. Among these publications, which are excellently produced, are such regular periodicals as *British Book News*, *English Language Teaching* and *British Medical Bulletin*, as well as a series of handbooks on special subjects written by experts.¹ Records of distinguished British writers and scientists reading their own compositions or talking on their own subjects are also circulated, to Portugal, as to sixty-three other countries, by the British Council's 'Recorded Sound Department' and distributed to schools and universities.²

Apart, moreover, from such periodical visits to Great Britain as can be arranged for Portuguese specialists or technicians, there is the most important function of allotting scholarships and bursaries. A scholarship suffices to maintain a student at some English University, hospital, or technical college for a period of ten months. Since 1936 the British Council, on the advice of its Representatives in Lisbon, has accorded as many as ninety-three scholarships to Portuguese post-graduates. Nineteen of these were teachers of English in Portuguese institutions, nine came to England to study colonial administration, twenty-one came for ten months to learn our methods in medicine, anaesthetics and surgery, and eleven studied agriculture. There were nine girls who obtained scholarships to work as nurses in British hospitals, three pharmacologists and five veterinary surgeons. Thus year by year a number of intelligent and potentially influential Portuguese men and women are assisted to come to the United Kingdom, to learn our methods, and, let us hope, to return to Portugal as interpreters to their own countrymen of British intellectual and scientific achievements and of the British way of life. The Lisbon Institute, it will be realised, has been examined solely as a convenient example of the sort of work that is being performed by the Council throughout the Mediterranean countries, Latin America and the Middle East. I must now revert to the history of the Council as a whole.

¹ See Appendix XVIII

² See Appendix XVII

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On the outbreak of war in 1939 the British Council determined, with wisdom and success, to retain its own identity and to resist all endeavours to render it a department of the Ministry of Information. The aim was to convey the impression of 'the unhurried continuance of a permanent task which the war will not be allowed to interrupt'. The resolve to keep aloof from all militant propaganda and to concentrate on long-term policy was justified by the result. Carefully chosen Representatives were sent to neutral countries to continue the slow labour of cultural and linguistic education; the needs of war propaganda were left to the several agencies of the Ministry of Information and to the B.B.C., by whom they were most efficiently performed. The British Council thus emerged from the war with its reputation for being a cultural, unpolitical and comparatively disinterested institution still untarnished.

The independence of the Council was further emphasised by the grant of a Royal Charter which was signed by King George VI in October 1940, and which vested the management of the Council in an Executive Committee to consist of not less than fifteen and not more than thirty members. It should be noted that of these thirty members only nine are Government officials and that the remaining twenty-one are chosen as representing such varied interests and occupations as Art, Science, the Universities, Industry, the Trades Unions and the House of Commons.¹

There was one profitable area in which during war-time the Council could perform an essential service. The course of the war led to an enormous influx of Allied troops and refugees. It was estimated that by 1940 there were as many as 236,000 adult foreigners seeking asylum in London alone; the number of these aliens was thereafter increased by the advent of members of the allied services and merchant marines, of whole communities such as the Gibraltarians, and eventually of fully organised foreign armies. As early as October 1939 the Council considered by what means distraught or despondent exiles could be welcomed, entertained, and 'assured that they were being treated with courtesy, compassion, generosity and good manners'.

¹ See Appendices B and I

A Committee of the British Council, first known as 'The Resident Foreigners Committee',¹ was established at headquarters, and reception centres were opened in London, Exeter, Liverpool and Edinburgh. The policy was to encourage the Allied communities exiled in Britain to keep alive their own patriotism and culture, and incidentally to learn something of the English language and British way of life. Classes were organised, access to libraries facilitated, foreign schools (such as the Lycée of the famous Institut Français in London) were encouraged and assisted, and all manner of methods were devised for providing educational and social occasions. Within a period of three months in 1945—to take but a single instance—as many as 14,000 U.S. servicemen were afforded the opportunity of working for three weeks side by side with British people in their peacetime professions. As the war continued the Home Office, the Service Departments, and the foreign Governments exiled in London, made ever increasing calls upon the Council to extend these efforts. The original 'Resident Foreigners Committee' soon changed its name to the 'Home Division' and thus became the nucleus of the wide internal organisation that will be described in a later section. The Council learnt thereby the valuable lesson that it was wasteful to inculcate the English way of life in overseas countries if foreigners, on visiting Great Britain, were carelessly received.

During the war, the Council was closely associated with the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education convened, at the initiative of the Chairman of the British Council, by Mr. R. A. Butler, then President of the Board of Education, in 1942. The main purpose of the Conference was to discuss the many educational problems which would be encountered after liberation in countries ravaged by war and occupation: destruction of school buildings and libraries, shortage of books and periodicals, of scientific equipment and of other basic scholastic material; the restitution of works of art; the training of teachers, etc. The Council provided the secretariat of the Conference and its Executive Bureau and of one of the specialist committees, the Books and Periodicals Commission. Although most of the work of the Conference had to be devoted to the immediate problems of educational reconstruction, much time and thought were given to

¹ See Appendix C

questions of future international co-operation in educational and cultural matters. As a result, in November 1945, the Conference called a meeting in London to consider the creation of a permanent educational and cultural organisation of the United Nations. The Council, having been associated so closely with the birth of UNESCO, has kept up its contacts with it in many fields.

As the war drew to its end and victory seemed assured it became necessary to consider what should be the function of the British Council in a post-war world. Hitherto, except in one section of the popular press, there had been little public interest in, or criticism of, the work which the Council performed. It was foreseen however that Parliament would rightly wish to learn what value was being received from an organisation, the staff of which now numbered 2,645, and the expenditure on which had risen from the modest £6,000 of 1934 to the large allocation of three and a half million which figured in the budget for 1944-45. Anxiety was also expressed in responsible quarters as to the means by which overlapping could be prevented between the operations of the Council and those of other foreign information services set up during the war.

The British Council had also been indulging in self criticism. Thus Professor B. Ifor Evans, its Educational Director during the war, had suggested that the annual reports were over complacent, and that there was a danger that the Council, unless it formulated a precise plan for post-war operations, might find that it was seeking to achieve too much with inadequate resources. The Council, regarding its work as a long-term investment, was fully conscious that, whereas it was difficult to demonstrate tangible or concrete results, it was very easy for hostile critics to isolate a single aspect of the work and to expose it to contempt and ridicule. True it is that the Council has received powerful tributes from men of culture and experience. 'The British Council', said Mr. Menzies in Canberra, 'has done a magnificent piece of work in the world.' General Smuts expressed his sympathy in its aims and ideals 'as a man who believes in the supreme importance of the imponderable and non-material elements in human life'. And Mr. Archibald MacLeish, the American poet and publicist, expressed the view that 'it was largely in consequence of the activities of the British Council that no literate European will ever again refer to the English as a nation of shop-keepers'. Such tributes are welcome,

but unlikely to create any profound emotion in the hearts of the British taxpayer, the members of the House of Commons Select Committee on Estimates or the Organisation and Methods Division of Her Majesty's Treasury. Nor do they provide the Council with any precise directives as to the scope and nature of its functions in a period of comparative peace. This, like the question of post-war plans, was a matter on which the Council had its own views, but it was essential to secure a governmental ruling on it. Accordingly, in 1944 Sir Malcolm Robertson, who had succeeded Lord Lloyd as Chairman of the Council, asked the Foreign Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to appoint a special committee 'to enquire into the work and organisation of the British Council, and to recommend what should be the future scope of its activities, how its purpose can best be fulfilled, and what should be its relationship to the Central Government'. Sir Findlater Stewart, a former Permanent Under Secretary of the India Office, was therefore charged to conduct an enquiry and reported to the Government in February of 1945.

His report laid down the principle that, with the coming of peace, the British Council would pass from the experimental stage to the stage of long-term planning. If this were to be achieved, and a fully qualified staff were to be recruited, some element of permanence and continuity would be essential. It recommended therefore that the Treasury should provide the Council with sufficient funds to operate without interruption for a period of five years. Sir Findlater Stewart expressed the view that experience had shown that it is of advantage to the Council abroad not to be identified with any Government Department, and that it 'should be left to do its work in its own way' and not be expected to do other people's work. Inevitably, some of the functions performed by other bodies, such as the B.B.C. or the Travel Association, might overlap with those of the Council, but if proper liaison were provided there seemed no reason why these activities should not supplement each other rather than conflict. The House of Commons Select Committee on Estimates, as well as the Treasury, having carefully examined the whole position and suggested certain improvements in organisation, also recommended that the Council should continue to operate for a period of five years, after which the whole position should be reconsidered.

In October 1952 a further Committee was appointed under the

able and experienced chairmanship of Lord Drogheda to review the whole field of our information services. Its terms of reference were extensive; it was asked to:

'Assess the value, actual and potential, of the overseas information work of the Foreign Office, Commonwealth Relations Office, Colonial Office, Board of Trade, and Central Office of Information: the external services of the B.B.C.: and the work of the British Council: to advise upon the relative importance of different methods and services in different areas and circumstances: and to make recommendations for future policy.'

The Drogheda Committee presented its report to the Cabinet in July 1953 and a full summary was published as a White Paper in April 1954. In view of the fact that many of its recommendations are still under consideration it seems preferable to give in this paper no more than an abstract of the general policy advocated.

It was in principle recognised that some system of overseas information was essential in order to support our foreign policy, to preserve and strengthen links with the Commonwealth and Empire, and to increase trade and protect foreign investments. With the disbanding of the Ministry of Information the four 'policy' departments—the Foreign Office, the Commonwealth Relations Office, the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade—had assumed responsibility for the provision of information in their own spheres. In addition to the direct operations of their own staffs, they had the assistance of three 'operational agencies', namely the Central Office of Information, the B.B.C., and the British Council. It was essential that these agencies, if they were to recruit staff of good quality and work on a planned programme, should be guaranteed continuity over a certain number of years. The Drogheda Committee suggested therefore a 'planned expansion' of all our information services over a period of three to five years which would entail raising the annual cost of all services from the existing ten million to twelve and a half million—a total which compared not unfavourably with the sixty-five million pounds allocated annually by the United States to their information work overseas. The share of the British Council in this increase was estimated at £630,000.

The Drogheda report insisted that the British Council had 'a great task' to perform in Africa and Asia. The number of scholarships accorded to technical and engineering students in Latin

America should be sensibly increased. The report drew special attention to the small number of scholarships at the disposal of the British Council as compared with those accorded by other Governments. Whereas the United States provided as many as 4,000 scholarships for overseas students, and France as many as 1,200, all that the British Council could afford was 243 scholarships and 163 short-term bursaries. Such grants, the report recommended, should be widely extended, with special regard to students originating from Asia, Africa and the Colonies.

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It will be deduced from even the most summary account of the development of the British Council from the day that it was first launched as an experimental project, or *ballon d'essai*, by the Press Department of the Foreign Office, to the time when its scope was extended to embrace five continents, that it has altered its aspect and direction according to the shifting needs of our overseas relationships.

A central aim of the British Council has always been to spread the knowledge of the English language, and thereby of English institutions and ways of life, in ever widening areas. Such criticism as has been made against it has ignored this central purpose and has concentrated upon occasional episodes (such as the despatch of a ballet company or the hospitality accorded to some influential foreigner) which can easily be represented as extravagant and fruitless. The Council has in practice successively directed its main effort to meet the specific dangers threatening at any given period. Thus, at one time, priority was given to preserving goodwill in foreign markets, especially in Latin America; at a later date it seemed most important to counter the intensive propaganda of the Axis Powers in the Near East and the Mediterranean basin; during the war it became necessary to create a Home Division specifically intended to supervise the welfare and to stimulate the good feeling of the many exiles in our midst; and after the war it was generally realised that priority must be given to Asia and Africa. Thus the Council itself anticipated many of the ideas and practical suggestions embodied in the Drogheda report. Yet what impresses the student of the Council's work is, not so much its adaptability as its consistency, not so much its

response to political requirements as its independence of such requirements. Certainly the Council has been able to profit by altered circumstances or extended demands in order to obtain from Government departments the extra support and finance needed for any given expansion. But the Council itself has always foreseen the necessity of such expansion and has always maintained the principle that the value of its work overseas is based upon its political impartiality and its independence of direct governmental control. The Council has rightly been convinced that its permanent task of communication and interpretation would be hampered were it to be supposed abroad that it was no more than the instrument of governmental or departmental policy.

In India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia, Thailand, Iraq, Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, Persia, Syria, and even Japan, Council centres have been opened, teachers appointed and much work already accomplished, not only in the direct teaching of the English language, but also, what is even more important, in the training of nationals who wish to teach English to their own compatriots. In close co-operation with the Colonial Office and the local administrations, the Council now operates in Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Council offices have been opened at Kuala Lumpur in the Federation of Malaya, at Singapore, in Sarawak, and at Hong Kong. Centres are also operating, or being provided for, in the Pacific and in the Caribbean Islands. The present trend of development, therefore, is to concentrate the active educational work of the Council upon more distant areas and upon communities possessing less advanced educational and technical facilities of their own. At the same time the Council has become the 'principal agent' of Her Majesty's Government for the execution of the several Cultural Conventions concluded since the war and for work under the Council of Europe and the Brussels Treaty (Western European Union). This gives it greater responsibility in such important matters as the exchange of university professors, students and research workers.

On 1st January 1950, after prolonged negotiation, the Council at the request of the Colonial Office accepted increased responsibilities 'for certain aspects' of the welfare of Colonial students in the United Kingdom. The main cost is borne by the Colonial Office, mainly from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds,

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but both the Foreign Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office provide the Council with grants for the welfare of overseas students. The reception and care of overseas students and recommended visitors have come to occupy so much of the time and effort of the Home Division, that these special activities merit more detailed description.¹

The number of overseas students attending courses in Great Britain has increased enormously during the last ten years. In 1946 there were little more than 1,000 students from British Colonies; in 1954 there were some 8,000. The approximate total of overseas students now studying in the United Kingdom from the Colonies, Commonwealth and foreign countries is in the neighbourhood of 25,000.

In the old days overseas students, especially coloured students, used to suffer much on arrival from loneliness, homesickness, money troubles, cold, food, language difficulties and the problem of finding congenial accommodation. Those who came from remote and quiet countries were often nervously affected by the speed and noise of London traffic, by the reserved manners of the ordinary Briton, and by our greater regard for punctuality and the employment of time. Colour prejudices sometimes exposed them to incivility. Such unfortunate experiences could leave scars for life. The British Council has, during the last few years, made great efforts to mitigate these calamities. Before they leave their own countries students are where possible given 'introduction courses' in which they are instructed as to what they may expect. No longer do they disembark lost and bewildered at Liverpool or Tilbury, but are received on the quay-side by Council representatives who see that all passes amicably and well. In the last five years some 14,000 Colonial students have been met in this way on arrival. They are then normally taken to one of the Council hostels where they are housed under the benevolent care of a Warden until accommodation can be found for them in private lodgings. The policy is to place students in lodgings as soon as possible in order that they may find their own feet, improve their knowledge of English, and acquire experience. A list of approved lodgings, where students will be given fair treatment and a friendly welcome, is compiled and regularly checked by the Student Welfare Department of the Council,

¹ See Appendices E, F, X and XI

and in the last four years as many as 7,000 students have been thus accommodated. The student can then take further 'introduction courses' on how to live in Britain; he is taken on tours of London, on experimental journeys by tube and bus, and even introduced to different types of restaurant. At the university or college to which he or she is attached there will generally be a Students Union or an Overseas Students Welfare Committee which will provide further solace and amenities. It is hoped by such means to secure that the overseas student returns to his own country, not only with enhanced experience and knowledge, but also with memories of friendly treatment and with feelings of amity in place of antagonism.

In order to supervise and execute this varied and highly complicated work the British Council have appointed Representatives in Wales and Scotland, with headquarters in Cardiff and Edinburgh. Fourteen area offices have also been set up in England, three in Scotland and one each in Cardiff and Belfast. There are three British Council hostels in London, and one each at Leeds, Newcastle upon Tyne and Edinburgh. In London there is also a students centre at No. 3 Hanover Street which provides a club for social meetings, a canteen, and opportunities for lectures, film shows, political and literary discussions, and occasional dramatic readings.¹

The wardens, directors and staffs of the several hostels have found that students, especially Colonial students, are rendered unhappy, not by loneliness and bewilderment only, but also by the constant dread that they may fail in their examinations and thereby bring disappointment to their families at home. Such anxieties can often be relieved by the sympathy and encouragement of a warden or director. The students residing in the Council hostels are able to elect their own House Committees and are thus encouraged to regard their hostel, not as an institution managed by authority, but as a club which they can help to run themselves and in which they can take a certain pride. They are thus encouraged to return to their home countries, where they will probably become prominent in their own politics or professions, with enhanced self-confidence and self-esteem, rather than with dark memories of humiliation, loneliness or failure.

¹ See Appendix IV

In the course of long and varied experience the officers of the Council have come to realise that educational and other assistance given to individuals is more feasible, more welcome and more durable in effect than any attempts at mass persuasion. This shift of emphasis and the extension and adaptation of function which it implies are explained in Sir Paul Sinker's sequel to this historical survey, entitled *The British Council Now*.

Assuredly men and women in all countries have become weary of being instructed by Governments as to what they should feel, or read, or know: they wish today to be provided with the mental opportunities and equipment such as will enable them to think and judge for themselves. Education, and above all self-education, strikes deeper than precept: it is the ambition of the British Council to provide overseas specialists with facilities for exchanging ideas and information with fellow specialists in this country, and at the same time to enable students to develop their own minds in a congenial atmosphere.

I am aware that the British way of life is an acquired taste and one which is not immediately communicable. Our national reserve, which is compounded partly of expected modesty and partly of a respect for the privacy of others, may at first seem to the overseas visitor cold, distant and proud. It is the aim of the Council, by treating visitors and students as interesting individuals, to encourage them to get beyond this seeming indifference and to realise that much spiritual and intellectual value is to be derived from our tolerance, our respect for order, our individualism, our inherent gentleness, our humour and our calm.

The British Council Now

BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

SIR HAROLD NICOLSON has shown how much the British Council has owed during the past twenty-one years to the initiative and far-sightedness of those who were responsible for its foundation and to the successive Chairmen who guided and sustained its activities. Our gratitude is indeed due both to them and to the many people, distinguished in their own walks of life, who give us their voluntary help and advice as members of the Executive Committee and of our Advisory Committees and Panels.¹ The execution of the Council's work is financed mainly from public funds, but we are fortunate that the guidance remains in voluntary hands.

My own experience of the British Council is limited to the last one of its twenty-one years of activity. I have so far visited the Council offices in only six of the sixty-five countries in which we work, and I have already learned that each country presents different problems and different opportunities and that generalisation is difficult and can be misleading. This is one of the reasons why it is singularly difficult to give a simple and precise answer to the question 'What does the British Council do?' and I am conscious that I shall not succeed in giving more than part of the answer.

Our gross annual income, including what we earn from teaching, sale of publications, etc., now stands at about £3,000,000. A lot can be done with three million pounds. It only begins to seem inadequate when it is looked at in relation to the opportunities open to us. If we were beginning with a clean slate, it might be wise to concentrate on fewer countries and to do the job more thoroughly over a narrower area. Even then it would not be easy to decide what areas to leave out. As things are, experience has shown that to withdraw from a country where we have started work causes damage which must be avoided at almost any cost.

Leaving aside, therefore, the possibility of any major geographical re-deployment, we must resolutely continue to distinguish between the more important and the less important activities (a distinction which will vary from one country to another), and

¹ See Appendices I and II

concentrate on limited objectives, on bread-and-butter rather than cake. This article will be limited to the activities which are amongst the most important in all countries or at least over large areas of the world.

Our main task is the making and fostering of contacts between individual people. We have not the resources, even if the attempt were desirable, to make any direct impact on the masses. Among the most effective international contacts are those between opposite numbers, i.e. between people of the same profession or calling or academic discipline who 'talk the same language' because they are dealing with similar problems in their respective countries. Many of these contacts take place direct without any help being needed from the British Council or anyone else. Where this is not the case, the British Council comes in to foster and sustain such contacts. It is in its role of middle-man in this form of international traffic that the British Council does much of its most effective work. In the nineteenth century the preservation of peace owed much to the 'Monarchs' International'. It is not altogether fanciful to see a parallel at the present time in the mutual understanding that can exist between those who work in the professional and managerial fields in their respective countries. The many single strands ultimately form ropes which may even stand up to some of the strains exerted in opposite directions by conflicting national interests and emotions.

The number of overseas visitors to this country (excluding students) for whom arrangements are made each year by the British Council is some 3,500. Very few of these visitors are financed by the British Council. Many are private visitors; some are financed by their own Governments; others hold United Nations Fellowships, etc. It is our task to arrange the personal contacts, to frame the programme, and to make the practical arrangements to ensure that each visitor can make the best use of his time and see what he comes to see. It is our task also to preserve the personal touch, to give advice and help where needed, and to treat each visitor as an individual rather than as a unit in a statistical table. The length of the visits ranges from a week or two to two years or more. The subjects which the visitors come to study or discuss cover most of the professional, technical and academic fields. So far as the subjects can be grouped,

the largest group consists of subjects falling under the heading Education, followed by Natural and Applied Sciences. This is closely followed by Social Studies in its widest sense, and by Medicine. The remaining large group consists of the Arts and Humanities.

Geographically, the largest group—about half the total—consists of visitors from European countries. One reason for this is the proximity and ease of access to this country which makes it possible for large numbers of Europeans to come for short courses or study tours.¹ The second largest group—between a fifth and a quarter of the total—consists of visitors from the Commonwealth, including the Colonies. Many of these are trainees under the Colombo Plan. The remaining three groups, in order of size, come from the Middle East, the Far East, and Latin America.²

It may give greater reality to these statistical facts to select a few individuals from a current list of visitors. The following are taken at random from a list for July and August 1955, which consists of some 600 names in all: The Director-General of Education, Tasmania; Principal of Girls' High School, Burma; Chairman, Federal Fiscal Tribunal, Mexico; Professor of Music, Athens; Hospital Matron, Hong Kong; Director of Postal Training, Pakistan; Chairman, Public Service Commission, West Bengal; Governor of Baghdad; Chief of Planning Branch, Fishing Boat Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Japan; President of the Lebanese Association for the Protection of Children; Paramount Chief, Nigeria; Managing Director of Film Company, Norway; Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore; Professor of Ophthalmology, Syria; Rector of the University of Ankara; Conductor of Radio Belgrade; Ceylon Government Printer; Principal designate of a Technical Institute, India; Headmaster, Technical High School, Karachi; Chief of Juvenile Delinquency Division, Ministry of Justice, Portugal; Chief Judge of Native Court, Uganda; Acoustics Engineer, Argentine.

To cover this wide range of interests it is necessary for us to call on the help of many voluntary bodies, professional and educational institutions, commercial and industrial firms, central and local authorities, and individuals. One of the most encouraging

¹ See Appendix XII

² See Appendix X

features of our work is the willing response we find when we ask for overseas visitors to be shown how things are done in this country. There must of course be a limit to the calls we can properly make on people's time for this purpose, and we try to spread the burden as widely as possible, but the kindness and the hospitality of the people of this country has so far proved adequate and indeed more than adequate to meet the calls that we make upon them. Our visitors depart not only satisfied with the ideas and information or training that they have acquired but also gratified by the kindness with which they have been received.

Many visitors of this kind are already leaders in their own spheres. We also have to look to the leaders of the future. Much of our work therefore is concerned with students. There are at present some 25,000 overseas students in this country, of whom about one third are University students. The remainder are following some form of professional or technical training. For Colonial students the British Council provides introductory courses to this country, sometimes before they leave their home-land; meets them on arrival; finds suitable accommodation; arranges private hospitality; provides club centres; and arranges tours and courses for the vacations.¹ It provides some of these facilities for non-Colonial students also, and hopes to extend this provision in the near future. In passing, a tribute should be paid to the good work done, often unconsciously, by those British landladies who through natural kindness implant a life-long feeling of friendliness towards this country in some of those who have passed their student years here.

In this country the British Council's work for visitors and students is carried on in nineteen area offices as well as in London. Most of the area offices are situated in large University towns and cities, and each covers its own area, co-operating with local voluntary bodies and individuals, as well as with University and educational authorities. One of the deepest impressions left by a tour of British Council posts overseas has been of the many tributes from foreigners to the way they had been looked after in this country by the British Council. The ancient tradition of hospitality in Greece was such that the same word, *Xenos*, meant both 'stranger'

¹ See Appendix XI

and 'guest'. It would be too much to say that this happy state of affairs has been reproduced here in the modern world, but it is one of the tasks of the British Council to help to reproduce it and to ensure that the foreign visitors entrusted to its care leave these shores with pleasant memories of their welcome. In discussing methods with the French Direction des Relations Culturelles, who have had far longer experience than the British Council of cultural relations, it was interesting to find that they regarded our organisation for the reception of overseas visitors and students in the United Kingdom, to which there is no exact counterpart in France, with considerable admiration.

The success of these activities depends equally on the work done overseas. Our staff overseas will normally have made the first contact with the visitors and students before they come to this country, and they will often keep in touch with them after they return. They are also responsible for organising the traffic in the reverse direction, of distinguished British lecturers or professional advisers.¹ The by-products of a lecture tour overseas are often more important than the lectures, namely the personal contacts made with those of like interests.

Amongst the personal contacts fostered by the British Council, not least important are those between teachers and taught. Many British Council staff overseas are engaged whole-time or part-time in teaching English language and literature in our own Institutes or in Anglophil societies or in overseas Universities. There are also British schools (too few of them) either subsidised or run by the British Council in Spain, Egypt, Iraq and elsewhere. The standing of these schools is very high and entry to them is much sought after. From them may be expected to come many of the leaders of the future. In these schools we have a very clear example of the principle that underlies, or should underlie, all British Council work, namely that to be justified, it must be of benefit both to the United Kingdom and to the country in which we are operating. Experience in the Middle East and elsewhere has shown how beneficial the influence of these schools has been both in fostering an understanding of this country and in providing a standard of education (and of education not only in the academic sense) which was not available elsewhere locally.

¹ See Appendix XIV

Apart from these British-run schools there are many demands for British teaching staff in Universities, teacher training colleges, and schools. Quite often the posts are of exceptional importance, headmasterships of schools, for example. In many cases the help of the British Council is asked in recruitment. We are up against many difficulties, in rates of salary, conditions of service, and so on. Full employment in this country is itself a difficulty in this respect. But the opportunity, especially perhaps in the field of school education, is of outstanding importance. School education is after all one of the greatest British achievements, and we have much to offer and much to gain. There is a widespread recognition of the value of British school education with its emphasis on character, sport, and discipline without rigidity. If we think what the tradition of service in the public services and elsewhere has meant to the United Kingdom, and how much it has owed to our schools, we might say of certain countries that one of their greatest needs is to produce their own versions of Dr. Arnold. We cannot do this for them, but we can pave the way, and in so doing exercise an influence which in the future may be as much to our own interest as to theirs. We must therefore renew our efforts to find ways round the difficulties that at present beset recruitment to teaching posts overseas.

One of the most interesting recent developments has been the great increase in the demand, especially in Asian countries both within the Commonwealth and outside it, for the British Council's services in the training of local teachers of English. The advantages to the western world, as well as to the Asian countries, of having English as a common language are obvious. The scale of the opportunity is staggering. The difficulty is to meet the demand, and the difficulty is not only financial. Although the British Council has many officers experienced in teaching English to adults in British Institutes and elsewhere, there is a dearth, both within the British Council and outside it, of people who combine experience of school teaching with the appropriate academic qualifications in linguistics. The teaching of English as a foreign language is a subject which needs a professional approach, especially in those who will be required to train local teachers of English and to advise Ministries of Education on the framing of syllabuses and other such matters. This is not a problem which can be quickly

solved. In the long term it can only be solved by increasing the provision of suitable academic training in this country, and we are addressing ourselves to this task. We are also making contact with the appropriate American authorities, with a view to closer co-operation in the common task that faces both them and us.

Our work in this field, the teaching of English, may perhaps appear at first sight as an exception to the general statement made earlier that our concern is with selected individuals rather than with large numbers of people. Even here, however, our most important work is with selected individuals, i.e. the teachers and the educational authorities, rather than with the large numbers who will ultimately be affected. Indeed, it is in this field of English teaching that the impossibility of making any effective impact on the enormous numbers of potential 'customers', except indirectly through the local teachers, can be most clearly illustrated.

Another central or bread-and-butter activity is represented by the British Council libraries in many countries overseas, with which should be included the provision of specialised films. The 'mass media'—general films, broadcasting, etc.—are useful to us in certain parts of the world: for instance, in some Colonial territories the most elementary misconceptions exist about life in this country, which can best be dispelled by the use of films and by the 'seeing is believing' process. But, generally speaking, our work lies amongst those who can use, and need to use, books and periodicals on their own special subject. In many countries English books and periodicals are hard to come by, and the only source may be the British Council library. The library also is the origin of many valuable personal contacts. The running of the libraries is a joint operation between headquarters staff who advise and provide, and overseas staff who select and maintain the stock. The work done through the libraries, though quiet and unspectacular, provides one of the most lasting impressions left by a tour of Council centres overseas.

There has been one notable addition to our work in recent months. In the spring of this year the British Council was invited by H.M. Government to set up a special committee to develop cultural relations with the U.S.S.R. and to provide a single official

channel for this purpose. Accordingly the Soviet Relations Committee was established, consisting of four members of the Executive Committee together with a representative of the Foreign Office. The Committee decided that the most important initial objective would be to encourage the exchange of visits by small groups of people representative of their professions or academic subjects, and it put forward definite proposals to this end to the Soviet Embassy, suggesting the following fields amongst others for exchange of visits:

- Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences
- The Arts and Architecture
- Broadcasting (including Television)
- Engineering
- Journalism
- Law
- Literature and the Humanities
- Local Government, Education and Social Services
- Medicine
- Natural Sciences.

These proposals were put to the Soviet Embassy in May 1955, and some weeks later we received the agreement of the Soviet Government. Since then there has been a spate of activity. We have approached, or been approached by, a considerable number of professional and similar organisations who are anxious to participate. We have given help in various forms, in the provision of interpreters, in the organisation of programmes, in the arranging of accommodation and hospitality, and, in some cases, in the provision of financial assistance. A number of Soviet delegations have recently visited this country, and further visits in both directions are being arranged for the coming months. Amongst the latter are visits arranged by the Soviet Relations Committee in conjunction with the Royal Society and with the B.B.C. We are also discussing with the Soviet Embassy and others concerned the possibility of visits by dramatic companies, etc.

It is of course too early to judge whether these visits will prove to be of lasting value. It is however a step in the right direction,

and there can be no doubt about the interest taken by Soviet visitors, for instance by two recent parties of Soviet agriculturalists, in what is being done in this country. The successful improvisation of arrangements which has been necessary for the reception of unexpectedly large numbers of Soviet visitors at short notice has shown how well equipped the British Council is in the field of activity to which reference was made earlier in this article—the handling of professional visitors from overseas. We have received ungrudging help from the members of many of our Advisory Committees. Through their help and that of our other normal contacts, and through the efforts of our own experienced staff in the United Kingdom, we have been able to take the strain of the unexpected and heavy addition to our work.

Sir David Kelly

Chairman of the British Council

SIR DAVID KELLY, G.C.M.G., M.C., who succeeded Sir Ronald Adam as Chairman of the British Council on 12th July 1955, was formerly H.M. Ambassador in Argentina, Turkey and the U.S.S.R. and Minister in Switzerland, and has also served in Portugal, Mexico, Belgium, Sweden and Egypt. He and Lady Kelly recently visited Turkey and Portugal as guests of the respective governments.

Sir David was born in 1891 and educated at St. Paul's School and Magdalen College, Oxford (Demy), graduating in Modern History with 1st Class Honours. During the 1914-18 war he served in the Leicestershire Regiment and on the 110th Brigade Staff in France.

Sir David has played a leading part in furthering friendly relations between the United Kingdom and other countries, particularly with those of the Atlantic Community. He has been President of the British Atlantic Committee since its formation in 1953, and took the Chair at the N.A.T.O. Societies' Congress at Copenhagen in 1953. He is also a member of the International Atlantic Group. Sir David is the first President of the Anglo-Turkish Society and is a member of the Council of the British Society for International Understanding. He is the author of *Thirty-nine Months*, *The Ruling Few* and *Beyond the Iron Curtain*, the last including the texts of articles published in the *Sunday Times* and of a B.B.C. Third Programme broadcast. Sir David's new book *The Hungry Sheep* discusses international relations, and the place of Britain in the modern world, in the context of the state of western civilisation.

The moment when Sir David Kelly assumed the Chairmanship was one which may well prove to have been of great significance for the British Council. Not many months before, the Government had announced its acceptance of the broad principles of the Drogheda Report, which gave recognition to the essential role of the Council in the nation's affairs, and underlined the need for continuity and stability in its direction and finances. A few months later, the Council celebrates its twenty-first birthday; a coming-of-age which is marked by the personal message from the Prime Minister printed at the beginning of this Annual Report.

The new Chairman is not likely to let so provocative a challenge lack a worthy response. The record of his career tells of the highest achievements in the difficult art of diplomacy: the extent and nature of his activities since he retired from H.M. Foreign Service show that his enthusiasm for promoting international understanding is still far from satisfied.

Those who have read Sir David Kelly's books see in him a mind which searches out, and finds, a pattern in the events which it observes and records; a mind which makes its contribution to ordering those events in accordance with a well-thought-out purpose. Those who have been privileged to serve under him have had the opportunity—not a common opportunity—of watching a creative imagination at work.

In the wide range of his cultural interests Sir David is keenly supported by his talented and distinguished wife. Lady Kelly has made her own very effective contribution to the task of fostering deeper international understanding. Her husband's new appointment will give further scope to her valuable abilities.

Such then is the man who has come to preside over the work of the British Council at the moment when it has attained to maturity. In the Council Sir David finds an organisation moulded by the pressures of war, politics, peace and financial vicissitudes, but successful throughout in working with Governments of different complexions while remaining independent of them all. In Sir David Kelly the Council finds a Chairman who has won the highest honours in the career of diplomacy, and has since then shown himself more than ready for new opportunities of bringing nation and nation together in greater understanding. From so happy a conjunction much may be hoped.

General Survey of the Year 1954-55

THE YEAR was chiefly notable for the publication of the Drogheda Committee's report on the Overseas Information Services, issued in summary as a White Paper in April 1954; for the debates on the report in both Houses of Parliament and the announcement by Her Majesty's Government of the action which they intended to take upon it; and for the first effects of that action on the Council's work.

The Drogheda Report had been in the main highly favourable to the Council, having approved the general usefulness and efficiency of its work and recommended an eventual maximum addition of some £630,000 a year to its Government subventions, chiefly for increased activity in Asia and Africa. The debates on the Report in the House of Commons on 6th July 1954 and in the House of Lords on 8th December also showed appreciation of the Council's work, particularly in these two areas. In December the Government announced that, although it was not possible, for financial reasons, to implement the Drogheda Committee's recommendations in full and at once, they accepted the broad principles of the report and proposed to devote £100,000 to the expansion of the Overseas Information Services (including the Council) in 1954-55 and a similar sum in 1955-56.

The effects of the new policy began to be felt in the course of the year, and can in some cases be seen in the comparative tables illustrating the present report. On the financial side, the Council's grant-in-aid suffered no reduction for the first time for seven years and in the estimates for the financial year 1955-56 extra provision was allowed both for the increased cost of current operations and for a modest expansion of the work in the Far East, the Middle East and Africa. On the administrative side negotiations were begun with the Treasury for the establishment of an amalgamated Council service (the Council's home and overseas services being at present separate in form though largely interchangeable in practice), for the improvement of conditions of service, and for the introduction of a satisfactory pensions scheme. All these measures had been recommended by the Drogheda Committee as necessary for the proper functioning of the Council and for the attraction of suitable entrants into its service—a point of some importance for the future when the Council is again able to consider admitting new recruits.

Overseas there were other developments reflecting the change of policy. Some reduction was made in the work and establishments of the Council in a number of Western European countries, and in several of the Council's teaching institutes fees were increased. The small establishment hitherto employed in Germany for cultural work was suppressed, a number of its members being seconded to the Cultural Relations Division of the High Commission: the university teachers supplied by the Council to the Universities of Berlin (Technical University), Göttingen, Hamburg and Mainz were, however, retained. To some extent the reductions in Europe were offset by the allocation of additional money to the cultural committees and activities of the Brussels Treaty Organisation (now Western European Union) and the Council of Europe. The wider extension of the former as a result of the new plans for Western European co-operation in defence and other matters gave its operations in the cultural field an added importance.

On the European side, mention should also be made of the conclusion of a Cultural Convention between the United Kingdom and Portugal in November 1954. Portugal is one of the countries longest associated with the Council, which first started work there in 1938, and maintained its Institute in Lisbon, the present student membership of which is above 2,000, throughout the war and the financial changes and chances of the post-war period. The small Institute in the university city of Coimbra has also survived, but the former Institute at Oporto has been handed over to the active and flourishing Anglo-Portuguese Association in that city. The new Convention should regularise and extend the long-standing cultural relations between the two countries.

Within the Commonwealth, the Council were to their great regret obliged to withdraw their representation in New Zealand and to close their establishments in Australia and Ceylon. In the two latter Commonwealth countries, however, British Council Liaison Officers have been attached to the office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner to carry on the Council's work. Mention should be made here of the triumphant Australian tour of Dame Sybil Thorndike and Sir Lewis Casson, extended later at their own suggestion to India, where they had an equally cordial reception. The Council would like to record their gratitude for the energy and enthusiasm with which both

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Dame Sybil and her husband gave themselves to this very arduous tour.

As against the withdrawals and reductions noted above, the Council were able to return to work in Persia, from which country they were withdrawn in 1952 on the severance of diplomatic relations between H.M.G. and the then Persian Government. The Council office and Institute had been entrusted to the care of the Swiss diplomatic authorities, to whom the Council's thanks are due for their guardianship during a period of great unrest. Operations have not yet been fully resumed, but the office and library have been reopened and it is hoped to restart the teaching work in the autumn of 1955. It is also proposed, at the request of the Colonial office, to open an establishment in British Honduras and to expand the work in British Guiana.

At home, apart from the general developments already mentioned, the year was marked by the highest number yet recorded of students met on first arrival from overseas—4,164, of whom 3,771 were Colonial students. The rapid increase in these figures from year to year has brought with it a corresponding increase in the services required to welcome, house, advise and assist these students. This problem has now grown to a size which demands treatment on a larger scale, especially in London, and discussions are in progress between the Council and the authorities concerned as to the means by which the existing machinery can be reinforced. Meanwhile, during the year under review the effectiveness of the Council's offices which are responsible for this work outside London was in a number of cases increased by the provision of new and better premises. In Aberdeen, in particular, the Council was fortunate to be allowed the tenancy, under the National Trust for Scotland, of the historic and newly restored Provost Ross's House, where their new centre was opened on 17th September 1954, by the Secretary of State for Scotland. In Belfast new premises were also acquired and were opened by the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Northern Ireland in December. In Edinburgh, after a not wholly satisfactory sojourn in the Grassmarket, a new house was found in the West End. At Oxford, with the Council's agreement, Black Hall, the present centre in St. Giles, has been assigned for ultimate occupation by the new foundation for colonial studies, Queen Elizabeth House, and other accommodation is being sought.

Among the numerous courses organised for foreign visitors were two which had not figured before. The first was a course on the organisation and operation of the City of London as a world financial centre, which enjoyed the warm support of the City itself: the second, run with the help and advice of H.M. Treasury, was a course for financial officials of foreign, notably Asian, Governments on the taxation system of this country. Both courses are likely to be repeated in future years. A third event, of a rather more glamorous kind, was the highly successful tour of Italy by the Sadler's Wells Ballet, which the Council did much to assist. The Council was not required to make any financial contribution; the high standard of this company is now so widely recognised that guarantees to cover the considerable expenses involved were obtained from local managements.

Finally, certain changes within the Council must be noted. As stated in the Annual Report for 1953-54, General Sir Ronald Adam retired from the post of Director-General, hitherto held jointly with the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, and was succeeded in June 1954 by Sir Paul Sinker, formerly First Civil Service Commissioner. General Adam continued as Chairman during the year under review. Mr. Gervas Huxley and Mr. C. P. Snow were elected as members of the Executive Committee.

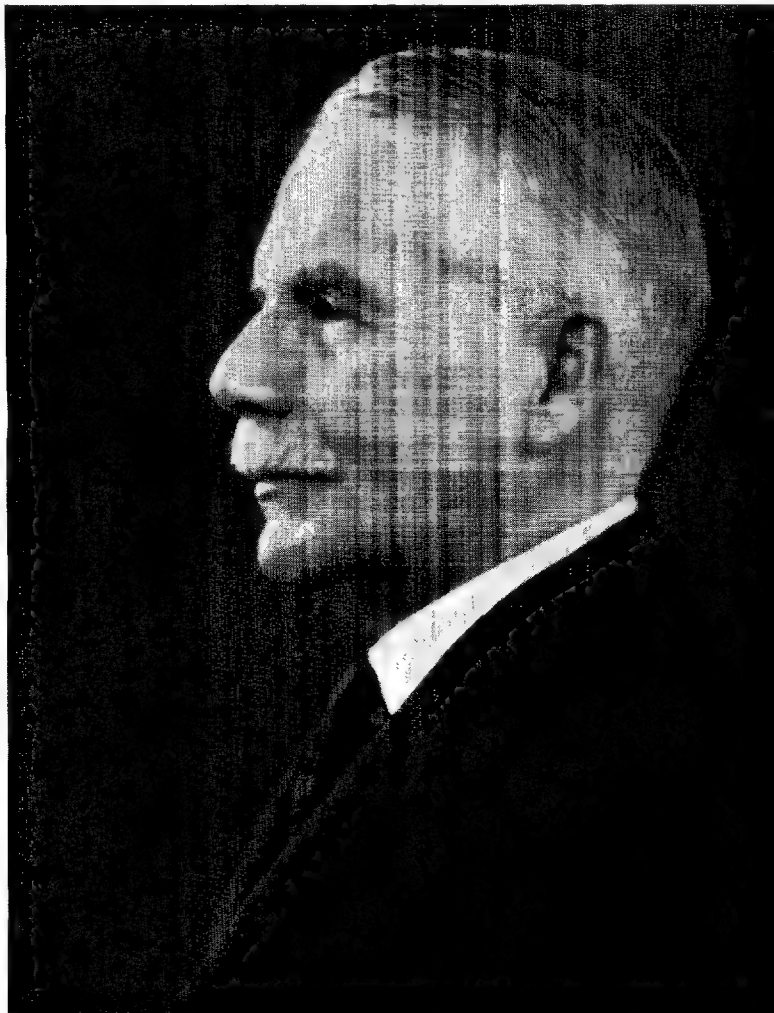
To the Council's deep regret, Sir Edward Mellanby, who had been associated with the Council since 1941 and had been Chairman of its Medical Advisory Panel since 1942, died in January last. In spite of his many other interests and duties, Sir Edward had always given his time freely to the Council's work and his advice had greatly helped them in the spreading abroad, by word and demonstration, of a knowledge of the high standards and achievements of British medicine.

The year was also marked by the death of Professor W. J. Gruffydd, of the University of Wales, Vice-Chairman of the Welsh Advisory Panel. The Council owes much to him and to his fellow members for their counsel and help in all matters relating to its work in and on behalf of Wales.

Two old and valued servants of the Council retired during the year: Dr. Walter Starkie, the Council's Representative in Spain since 1940, has acquired an almost legendary fame in that country for his knowledge of its culture and its national life; and Professor

E. V. Gatenby, who was for twelve years the Council's Linguistic Advisor in Turkey, is one of those who have contributed most to the practical study of a still undeveloped subject, the teaching of English as a foreign language. To both men the Council and the country owe a considerable debt.

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Photograph by Bassano Ltd

*The Rt. Hon. Lord Tyrrell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Chairman, 1934-1936.*

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Percy of Newcastle
Chairman, 1936-1937.

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Photograph by Howard Coster

*The Rt. Hon. Lord Lloyd, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Chairman, 1937-1941.*

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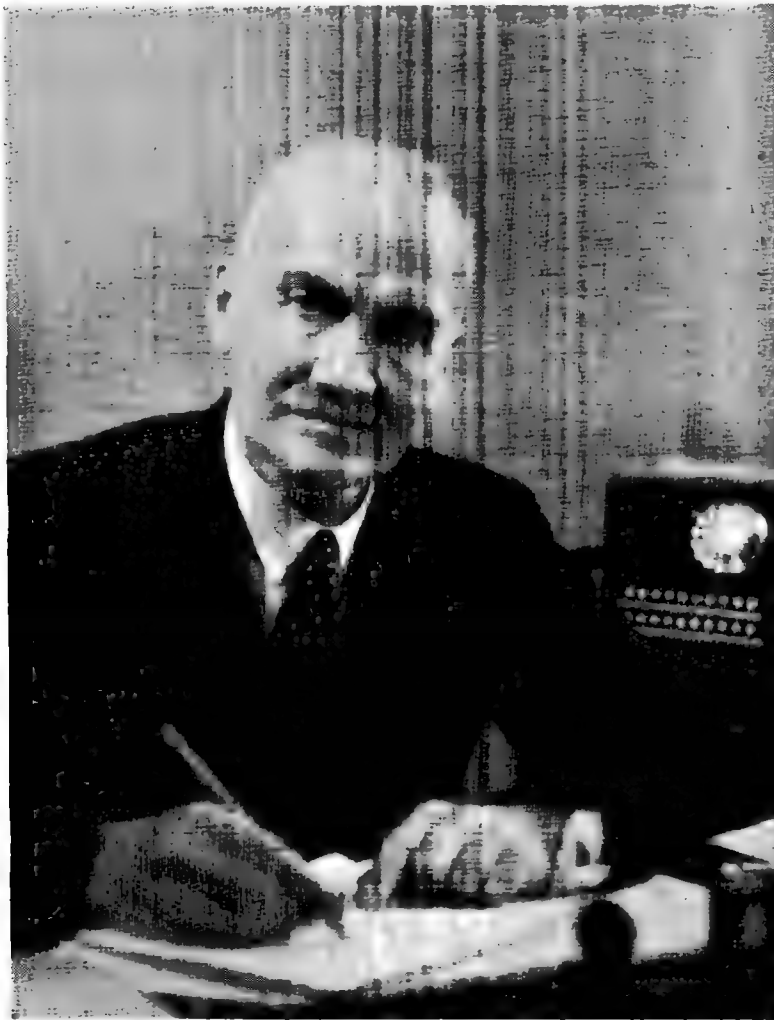


Photograph by Fayer

*The Rt. Hon. Sir Malcolm Robertson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Chairman, 1941-1945.*

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*General Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Chairman, 1946-1955.*

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Approved For Release 2000/09/08 : CIA-RDP78-02771R000100140005-8



Sir David Kelly, G.C.M.G., M.C.
Chairman, July 1955.

Approved For Release 2000/09/08 : CIA-RDP78-02771R000100140005-8

APPENDIX A
CHAIRMEN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN
OF THE BRITISH COUNCIL AND OF
ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

December 1934–August 1955

Chairmen:

*The Rt. Hon. Lord Tyrrell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (President 1936–1947)	1934–1936
The Rt. Hon. Lord Percy of Newcastle	1936–1937
*The Rt. Hon. Lord Lloyd, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	1937–1941
The Rt. Hon. Sir Malcolm Robertson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.	1941–1945
General Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (President from July 1955)	1946–1955
Sir David Kelly, G.C.M.G., M.C.	July 1955

Vice-Chairmen:

*The Rt. Hon. Lord Riverdale, G.B.E. (Acting Chairman Feb.–June 1941 and 1945–1946; President 1947–1949)	1936–1946
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. . .	1936–1946
Sir John Chancellor, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. . . .	1940–1941 (Member of Executive Committee until 1946)
The Rt. Hon. Lord Snell, C.B.E.	1941–1944
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lawson	1944–1945
The Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon Walker, M.P.	1946–1947
Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E.	1947 to date
The Hon. Arthur Howard, C.V.O.	1947–1950
Mrs. B. Ayrton Gould	1947–1950
Maurice Edelman, M.P.	1950 to date
C. E. Mott-Radclyffe, M.P.	1950 to date

*Member of original Governing Board.

APPENDIX B

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

from its formation in February 1935 to August 1955

(excluding those nominated by Ministers of the Crown)

*J. W. Ramsbottom	1935-1952
*The Rt. Hon. Lord Ramsden	1935-1952
*Sir John Power, Bt., M.P. (Treasurer of the Council)	1935-1950
*Philip Guedalla	1935-1945
*Ernest Makower	1935-1946
*Dr. John Masfield, O.M.	1935-1936
Sir Lionel Faudel-Phillips, Bt.	1935-1941
The Rt. Hon. Lord Hacking	1936-1937
*Sir Stanley Unwin	1936 to date
*Sir William Rootes, G.B.E.	1936 to date
*William Graham	1936-1943
W. J. U. Woolcock, C.M.G., C.B.E.	1936-1942
Colonel A. C. G. Dawnay, C.B.E., D.S.O.	1937-1938
The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Alexander of Hillsborough	1936-1941
The Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, O.M., C.H., M.P.	1936-1940
Lady Chamberlain, G.B.E.	1936-1941
Colonel Ivor Fraser	1937-1943
The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Thurso, K.T., C.M.G.	1938-1940
The Rt. Hon. H. Graham White	1940 to date
George Lathan	1941-1942
James Walker	1941-1945
Sir Eric Maclagan, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.	1942-1951
The Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, M.P.	1942-1945
Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E.	1943-1949
(President, 1950-1955)	
Lady Megan Lloyd George	1943 to date
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.T., D.S.O., M.C.	{ 1943-1945 1946-1947
Mrs. Mary Hamilton, C.B.E.	1943-1946
Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C.	1946 to date
Sir Montague Eddy, C.B.E.	1946-1950

*In addition to those marked above, the following served on the original Governing Board, which ceased to meet in 1935 and was discontinued in 1936:
Sir Edwin Deller, Sir Alan Anderson and the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Sir William Williams, C.B.E.	1946-1952
F. Abbotts	1946 to date
Sir Arthur Bliss	1947-1950
Dr. James Welsh	1947-1953
Ivor Bulmer-Thomas	1948-1949
Aidan Crawley	1949-1950
Sir Alfred Egerton	1949 to date
The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Esher, M.B.E.	1950-1952
T. S. R. Boase, M.C.	1950 to date
Sir Ifor Evans	1950-1954
Mrs. Lucy Middleton	1950-1951
Sir Adrian Boulton	1950 to date
Sir Philip Hendy	1951 to date
C. P. Mayhew, M.P.	1952 to date
M. C. Hollis	1952 to date
Sir John McEwen, Bt.	1953 to date
Gervas Huxley, C.M.G., M.C.	1954 to date
Sir Paul Sinker, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Director-General)	1954 to date
C. P. Snow, C.B.E.	1954 to date

APPENDIX C

CHAIRMEN OF THE BRITISH COUNCIL'S ADVISORY
COMMITTEES AND PANELS

31st August 1955

EXISTING COMMITTEES AND PANELS

Books and Publishing Panel (formed in 1948)

Sir Stanley Unwin, Hon.LL.D., F.R.S.L. 1948 to date

Drama Committee (formed in 1939)

The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Esher, M.B.E. 1939-1951
Sir Bronson Albery 1952 to date

Editorial Advisory Panel (formed in 1952)

John Lehmann 1952 to date

English Studies Panel (formed in 1952)

Sir Ifor Evans, D.Lit., F.R.S.L. 1952 to date

Fine Arts Committee (formed in 1935)

Sir Lionel Faudel Phillips, Bt. 1935-1941
Sir Eric Maclagan, K.C.V.O., C.B.E. 1941-1951
Sir Philip Hendy 1951 to date

Law Committee (formed in 1942)

The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Finlay, K.B.E. 1942-1944
The Rt. Hon. Lord Porter, G.B.E. 1945 to date

Music Committee (formed in 1935)

Ernest Makower, F.S.A. 1935-1946
Sir Arthur Bliss, Hon.Mus.D., Hon.LL.D., Hon.F.R.C.M.,
Hon. R.A.M., F.R.C.O. 1946-1950
Sir Adrian Boult, D.Mus., Hon.Mus.D., Hon.LL.D., Hon.
F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M. 1950 to date

Science Committee (formed in 1941)

Sir William Bragg, O.M., K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. 1941-1942
Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. 1942-1949
Sir Alfred Egerton, D.Sc., F.R.S. 1949 to date

Science and Engineering Panel (formed in 1947)

Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. 1947-1949
Sir Harold Spencer Jones, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. 1949-1952
Sir Alfred Egerton, D.Sc., F.R.S. 1952-1953
Professor H. H. Read, D.Sc., F.R.S. 1953 to date

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

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Agricultural Panel (formed in 1945)

Sir James A. Scott Watson, C.B.E., M.C., D.Sc. . . . 1945 to date

Medical Panel (formed in 1942)

Sir Edward Mellanby, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., 1942-1955
F.R.S.

E. A. Carmichael, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. . . . May 1955 to date

Veterinary Panel (formed in 1951)

Sir Thomas Dalling, F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E. . . . 1951-1952

J. N. Ritchie, C.B., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. . . . 1952 to date

Universities Committee (formed in 1946 to replace the Students Committee)

Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C., D.Sc. . . . 1946-1952

Sir James Mountford, D.Litt., LL.D., D.C.L. . . . 1953 to date

Scottish Advisory Panel (formed in 1947)

James Welsh, D.L., LL.D. . . . 1947-1953

Sir John McEwen, Bt. . . . 1953 to date

Welsh Advisory Panel (formed in 1947)

Lady Megan Lloyd George, J.P. . . . 1947 to date

FORMER COMMITTEES

Books and Periodicals Committee (1936-1948)

Dr. John Masefield, O.M. . . . 1936

Sir Stanley Unwin, Hon.LL.D., F.R.S.L. . . . 1936-1948

Advisory Committee on English Teaching Overseas (1940-1944)

Professor Gilbert Murray, O.M. . . . 1940-1944

Films Committee (1939-1945)

(Originally Joint Committee with Travel Association)

Philip Guedalla . . . 1939-1944

Sir Stephen Tallents, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. . . . 1945

Humanities Committee (1944-1948)

Sir John Clapham, C.B.E. . . . 1944-1946

Sir Maurice Bowra. . . . 1946-1948

Ibero-American Committee (1935-1945)

Philip Guedalla . . . 1935-1944

{ 1935-1936
1941-1944

1936-1938
1938-1939

I939-I943
I943-I944

1935-1946
1946

APPENDIX D

Income and Expenditure

1934 to 1955

The Council's income comes from three sources—its government grants, its general revenue (fees for English classes, summer schools and courses, centre subscriptions, sales of publications, profits on concert and dramatic tours, etc., and receipts at student hostels, plus a small number of private donations) and the funds which it administers on behalf of other agencies.

The Council's financial history is illustrated in diagrams I and II which follow. It falls into four distinct periods.

(a) 1934-40

During this formative period there was a systematic increase in the Government grants, which roughly doubled every year. The Council's own earnings were inconsiderable, but it received relatively substantial private donations for particular activities or areas. Costs remained steady.

(b) 1940-45

Private donations (with rare exceptions) dried up; the Council had to stop work in most of Europe but, with the help of increasingly large Government grants, expanded its work in the Middle East, Turkey, China and Latin America and made a start in the Colonies. Large demands were made on it for teaching and social work among United States, Commonwealth and other Allied troops in Britain and among other nationals of Allied governments in the United Kingdom; this was financed partly by the Council, partly by the Service Departments and the Allied Governments themselves. Costs rose steadily everywhere.

(c) 1945-51

The Council restarted work in the liberated countries of Europe and greatly extended its work there and in the Colonies, began

some expansion in the Far East and started in Commonwealth countries. This and the continued increase in costs due to post-war inflation were financed by some increase in Government grants (which reached their peak in 1947-48), by a considerable reduction in the heavy wartime expenditure in the Middle East and Latin America, and by a progressive increase in the Council's own earnings. The last half of the period saw a steady reduction in the Government grant for work in foreign countries (offset by increases in the grants for work in the Commonwealth and Colonies and by an additional grant for the Council's welfare services for overseas students in Britain), retrenchment in Europe and the Council's expulsion from most of the Iron Curtain countries and withdrawal from China. There was little agency work.

(d) 1951-55

Further severe cuts in Government grants were followed by two years of relative stability; but continued inflation absorbed most of the later increases in grant and prevented any save minor expansion in key areas. Heavy reductions in the funds allotted to specialist services and material were partly restored later from the proceeds of further retrenchment in Europe. Expenditure in the Middle and Far East remained virtually unchanged: there was a slow but steady increase in the Colonies and Commonwealth countries. The Council undertook work for the Colombo Plan authorities and the United Nations specialised agencies, and the expenditure administered on their behalf increased sharply.

Diagram II shows that the proportion of the total expenditure devoted to work overseas and to specialist services and material rose considerably after the war and was subsequently reduced. By contrast with this, the sums expended on looking after students and other visitors to the United Kingdom have risen considerably in the last ten years, though the Council spends less money nowadays on paying for them to come here and concentrates more on looking after those who come over at the expense of themselves, their governments or other agencies.

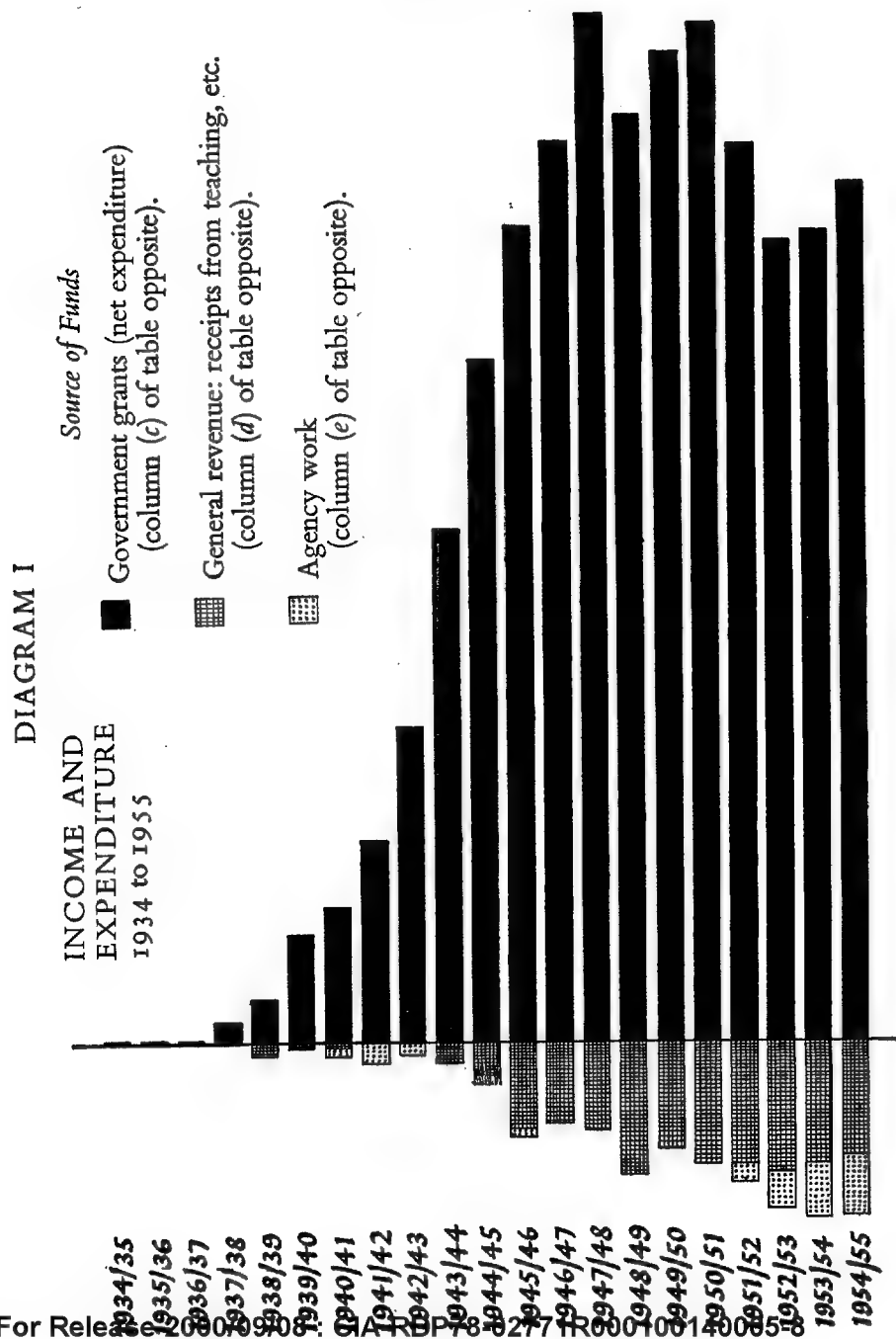
In general, fluctuations in the scale and pattern of expenditure have been due partly to variations in Government grants, partly to changes in emphasis and opportunity (e.g., during the war and immediate post-war years) and to the higher rate of expenditure

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 1934 TO 1955 55

often needed in the early stages of work (e.g., in the Middle East during the war and in Europe immediately after it). For a large part of the last seven years the Council had to meet rising costs on a falling budget.

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APPENDIX D



NOTES ON DIAGRAM I

The following are the figures illustrated:

Year	Total expenditure	Source of Funds		
		Net expenditure out of Government grants	Council's general revenue	Agency expenditure
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	£	£	£	£
1934-35	881	—	881	—
1935-36	13,947	5,000	8,947	—
1936-37	29,531	15,000	12,922	1,609
1937-38	67,143	60,000	6,095	1,048
1938-39	178,466	130,500	45,965	2,001
1939-40	353,233	330,249	21,110	1,874
1940-41	480,673	433,099	16,712	30,862
1941-42	688,773	611,728	5,944	71,101
1942-43	1,011,109	966,705	9,146	35,258
1943-44	1,646,321	1,573,958	60,773	11,590
1944-45	2,237,060	2,108,122	120,778	8,160
1945-46	2,814,625	2,522,370	267,646	24,609
1946-47	3,140,956	2,877,802	257,646	5,508
1947-48	3,439,514	3,161,413	274,601	3,500
1948-49	3,275,155	2,853,757	417,984	3,414
1949-50	3,374,949	3,045,321	326,088	3,540
1950-51	3,517,845	3,132,280	376,218	9,347
1951-52	3,201,143	2,773,040	374,879	53,224
1952-53	2,976,447	2,462,271	398,477	115,699
1953-54	3,048,401	2,504,008	373,558	170,835
1954-55	3,184,247	2,587,757	413,457	183,033

Note 1: Column (c). This shows actual expenditure from Government funds, which was usually somewhat less than the total grants allotted to the Council at the start of the year concerned.

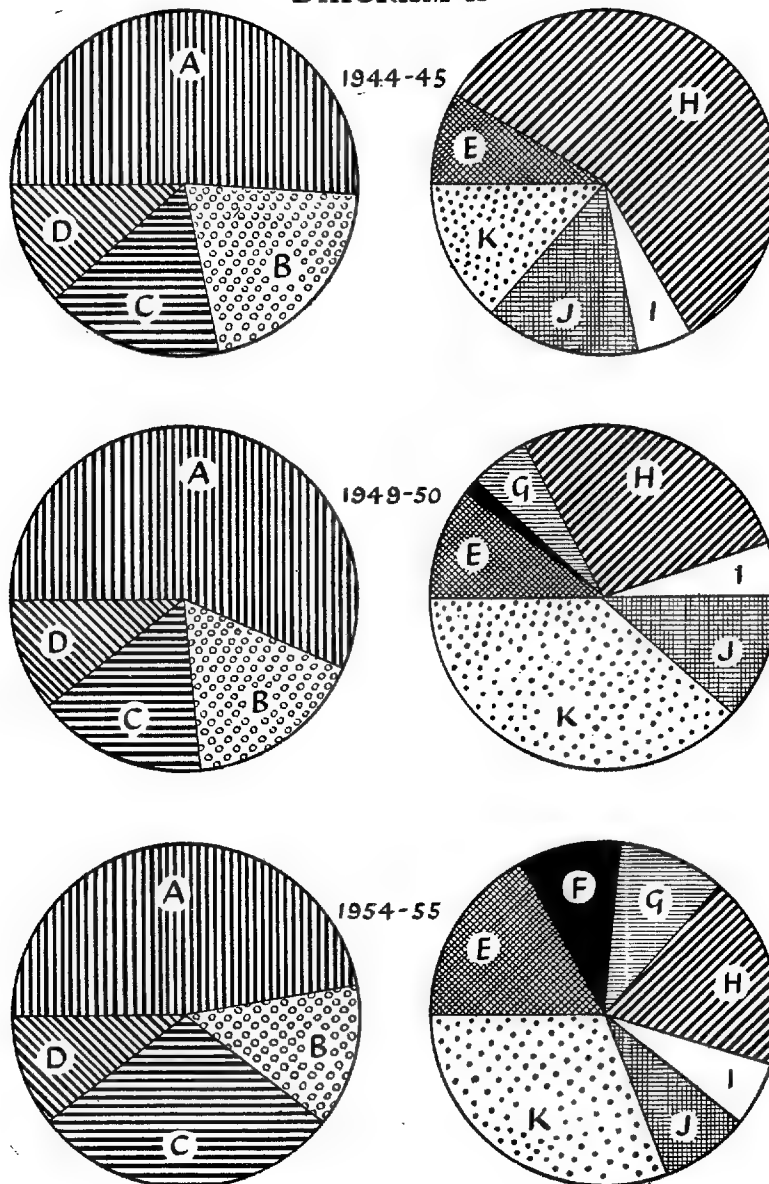
Note 2: Column (d). Receipts from teaching, sales of publications, etc., and ordinary donations: see Section B of Appendix V for an example.

Note 3: Column (e). This includes donations for special purposes and expenditure on behalf of and financed by outside agencies (e.g. the Colombo Plan authorities and the United Nations specialised agencies and, in the war years, teaching work for the Service Departments).

Note 4: Figures for 1954-55 are provisional and subject to audit.

APPENDIX D

DIAGRAM II



HOW THE MONEY WAS SPENT

NOTES ON DIAGRAM II

These charts show, for each of three sample years, the approximate proportions in which the Council's total expenditure from all sources was distributed

- (i) between the various main classes of service;
- (ii) between the regions in which it works.

The charts do not show increases or decreases in the actual sums spent.

Key



Overseas organisation and local expenditure.



Specialist services and material.



Visitors, scholars, students, etc., in the United Kingdom (including expenditure on the welfare of Colonial students in the United Kingdom and expenditure on behalf of outside agencies).



General direction and administration.



Colonies.



Welfare of Colonial students in the United Kingdom (special grant from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds).



Commonwealth (excluding Colonies).



Middle East and Turkey.



Far East.



Latin America.



Europe (excluding Turkey).

APPENDIX E

Visitors to the United Kingdom

Assisted by the British Council 1945-1955

The tables which follow reflect the trends of activity in the Council's Home Division¹ since the end of the war as concerns the 35,726 overseas visitors for whom programmes, placings or courses of study have been arranged.

The impact of the war is apparent in the figures for 1945-46, when Leave Courses were organised for 4,651 United States, Dominion and European Allied Service Personnel out of an abnormally large total of 5,426 overseas visitors. The return to more normal conditions in the following year produced 2,187 visitors, a figure which steadily increased in subsequent years to just under 4,000 in 1954-55.

As in 1945, so in 1955, the most numerous visitors are those who attend summer schools or special courses or come on short-term study tours. The percentage of long-term visitors, who stay from three to ten months or longer, is tending to increase and now represents rather more than one-third of the total. This is largely due to what is the most important trend during the period, namely the increasing tendency of the Council to carry out work on behalf of British or Foreign Government Departments, the various specialised agencies of the United Nations, and specialists wishing to have programmes organised for them. United Nations agency Fellows and Scholars have been accepted since 1947, Colombo Plan Trainees since 1951, and together they now represent 14 per cent of the total. The numbers of Scholars financed by sources other than the Council have increased five-fold since 1945.

In the years immediately after the war, European countries, anxious to resume contacts, supplied some three-quarters of the total of overseas visitors. Geographical redistribution occurred about 1950 as the result of withdrawal from countries in Eastern Europe and the cessation of the flow of scholars from China. In compensation, the number of visitors from Germany, Austria and

¹ This note does not include reference to the statistics relating to the welfare of overseas students, as this subject has been commented on in the articles by Sir Harold Nicolson and the Director-General.

Yugoslavia increased; and the loss of Chinese was offset by students from Burma, Indonesia, Thailand and, later, Japan.

In the early years the widespread interest in the national health and social insurance schemes, in public administration and local government, gave priority to the Social Sciences group of subjects studied or discussed. These later gave way to Education in its widest sense and to the group of Natural and Applied Sciences. Interest in medical subjects is keener than the relatively low place occupied numerically by Medicine would seem to suggest, acceptances being limited exclusively to applicants of postgraduate status.

Not the least impressive feature of these statistics is their revelation of the extent to which the individual visitor is becoming increasingly independent of the Council for financial assistance. It is to be noted that even during the years when the annual grants-in-aid to the Council were most severely reduced, the total numbers of overseas visitors continued steadily to rise. In 1945-46, 66 per cent of the total were financed in whole or in part by the Council. In 1954-55, this figure had fallen to 16 per cent.

COURSES DEPARTMENT
BRITISH COUNCIL COURSES, AGENCY COURSES AND UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOLS 1945 TO 1955

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
SUBJECT ANALYSIS:										
Arts and Humanities	1,093	107	0	180	695	701	736	271	281	137
Education	11	380	631	526	547	624	450	452	451	591
Medicine		0	0	37	89	34	24	33	31	51
Science	394	154	81	76	46	73	58	88	61	86
Social Science	2,521	458	286	828	84	295	265	506	327	168
Miscellaneous	495	0	101	95	356	26	0	0	0	76
TOTAL	4,651	1,099	1,099	1,742	1,817	1,753	1,533	1,350	1,151	1,109
REGIONAL ANALYSIS:										
Colonies		6	28	28	69	70	37	52	33	17
Commonwealth		0	7	129	104	171	80	122	126	93
U.S.A.		15	0	539 ^b	404	323	270	247 ^c	23	25
Latin America		0	0	15	12	26	18	65	12	9
Middle East		2	64	64	88	99	126	50	56	117
Far East		0	4	16	19	33	6	22	39	10
East and Central Europe		114	307	201	114	213	154	165	137	160
North and West Europe		859	591	563	811	627	673	460	589	523
South Europe		103	98	187	196	191	169	167	136	155
TOTAL	4,651^a	1,099	1,099	1,742	1,817^d	1,753	1,533	1,350^e	1,151^e	1,109^e

^a Courses for Allied Service Personnel on leave in the United Kingdom.

^b First year of the Joint Programme of Summer Schools at British Universities.

^c Last year in which recruits from U.S.A. for University Summer Schools were included in the figures.

^d Post-war flood of visitors reached its peak.

^e Decline in recruitment for courses shows signs of having been arrested from 1952 onwards.

VISITORS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

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COURSES DEPARTMENT—*contd.*
BRITISH COUNCIL COURSES, ETC.

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS:^g										
Number paid for by the British Council					186	198	104	39	12	6
Self-paying					1,631	1,555	1,429	1,311	1,139	1,103
TOTAL					1,817 ^f	1,753	1,533	1,350	1,151	1,109 ^f
NET EXPENDITURE:^h										
C.R.O. Vote			£ 112	£ 1,465	£ 1,047	£ 1,473	£ 610	£ 481	£ 239	£ NIL
C.O. Vote			446	318	694	603	282	205	63	NIL
F.O. Vote			16,975	18,001	16,550	13,024	10,797	4,639	1,881	NIL
TOTAL			17,533	19,784	18,291 ^f	15,100	11,689	5,325	2,183	NIL ^f

^f In 1949-50, 1,817 course-members cost £18,291; in 1954-55, 1,109 course-members were served without cost.^g Figures not available for 1945 to 1949 inclusive.^h Figures not available for 1945 to 1947 inclusive.

APPENDIX B

COURSES DEPARTMENT—contd.
STUDY TOURS 1945 TO 1955

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
SUBJECT ANALYSIS:										
Arts and Humanities	6	0	16	25	0	21	22	0	0	8
Education	17	0	72	24	35	42	43	51	52	139
Medicine	31	51	10	0	10	0	69	9	0	13
Science	49	27	197	143	80	84	100	16	24	135
Social Science	14	0	22	20	105	145	202	121	247	149
Miscellaneous	0	18	26	34	61	0	30	23	34	35
TOTAL	117	96	343	246	291	292	466	220	357	479
REGIONAL ANALYSIS:										
Colonies	0	0	0	11	23	89	173	83	93	114
Commonwealth	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	31	0	0
U.S.A.	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latin America	0	0	40	32	8	24	105	18	0	0
Middle East	0	0	0	14	20	10	20	12	8	1
Far East :	0	0	11	0	0	0	18	5	40	0
East and Central Europe	0	3	26	0	13	12	42	29	43	43
North and West Europe	99	81	219	158	207	101	51	31	154	248
South Europe	18	12	28	31	20	56	51	11	19	73
TOTAL	117	96	343	246	291	292	466	220	357	479

COURSES DEPARTMENT—*contd.*
STUDY TOURS 1945 TO 1955

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS:^a										
Number paid for by the British Council					7	31	26	21	0	0
Self-paying					284	261	440	199	357	479
TOTAL					291	292	466	220	357	479
NET EXPENDITURE:^a										
C.R.O. Vote					£	£	£	£	£	£
C.O. Vote					—	—	—	—	—	—
F.O. Vote					886	143	1,206	488	419	486
						975	1,296	752	—	92
TOTAL					886	1,118	2,502	1,240	419	578

^a Figures not available for 1945 to 1949 inclusive.

APPENDIX E

STUDENTS DEPARTMENT
BRITISH COUNCIL SCHOLARS 1945 TO 1955

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED:										
New Scholarships	307	248	272	244	227	224	201	166	167	193
Renewals	148	190	116	119	48	44	42	41	33	26
TOTAL	455	438	388	363	275	268	243	207	200	219
SUBJECT ANALYSIS:										
Arts and Humanities	128	100	82	74	98	77	60	53	43	42
Education	51	70	54	46	32	33	34	15	19	30
Medicine	79	65	66	60	56	55	52	45	47	46
Science	171	170	136	154	66	73	78	72	70	77
Social Science	10	20	44	20	19	23	19	20	15	19
Miscellaneous	16	13	6	9	4	7	0	2	6	5
TOTAL	455	438	388	363	275	268	243	207	200	219

VISITORS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

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STUDENTS DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

BRITISH COUNCIL SCHOLARS 1945 TO 1955

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
REGIONAL ANALYSIS:										
Colonies	62	61	39	60	39	31	19	9	9	10
Commonwealth	6	19	34	29	11	29	39	26	22	20
Latin America	69	63	49	47	46	40	26	28	28	25
Middle East	34	44	46	46	20	23	28	16	16	18
Far East	103	100	43	40	44	23	15	30	28	45
East and Central Europe	45	24	48	31	21	32	30	31	26	33
North and West Europe	59	63	73	67	61	55	42	38	33	31
South Europe	77	64	56	43	33	35	44	29	38	37
TOTAL	455	438	388	363	275	268	243	207	200	219
NET EXPENDITURE:										
C.R.O. Vote	£ 12,799	£ 16,329	£ 16,985	£ 15,648	£ 11,765	£ 12,890	£ 18,070	£ 17,439	£ 13,080	£ 13,119
C.O. Vote	18,686	25,488	29,199	19,900	28,963	18,337	11,983	6,668	5,384	6,665
F.O. Vote	142,844	170,531	139,688	132,244	123,942	108,904	91,764	82,034	85,577	91,954
TOTAL	174,329	212,348	185,872	167,792	164,670	140,131	121,817	106,171	104,041	111,738

APPENDIX B

STUDENTS DEPARTMENT—*contd.*
PRIVATE STUDENTS AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS 1945 TO 1955

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
SUBJECT ANALYSIS:										
Arts and Humanities . . .	15	38	18	21	31	52	10	62	49	48
Education . . .	12	20	6	8	10	15	10	11	33	21
Medicine . . .	12	19	13	87	102	93	80	83	167	199
Science . . .	13	20	15	16	18	30	61	78	105	96
Social Science . . .	7	6	1	2	3	4	11	20	6	10
Miscellaneous . . .	21	17	1	18	11	26	7	38	42	60
TOTAL . . .	80	120	54	152	175	220	179	292	402	434
REGIONAL ANALYSIS:										
Colonies . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Commonwealth . . .	0	0	0	2	1	5	1	15	13	1
Latin America . . .	5	20	1	5	10	18	16	31	41	51
Middle East . . .	38	60	17	90	96	86	91	119	151	170
Far East . . .	7	6	15	10	27	30	13	16	56	46
East and Central Europe . . .	10	14	8	5	9	16	7	12	32	32
North and West Europe . . .	9	4	9	27	20	35	5	24	24	30
South Europe . . .	11	16	4	13	12	30	46	74	83	102
TOTAL . . .	80	120	54	152	175	220	179	292	402	434

NOTE: The figures from 1945 to 1950 inclusive are approximate

VISITORS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

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VISITORS DEPARTMENT
VISITORS 1945 TO 1955

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
SUBJECT ANALYSIS:										
Arts and Humanities	26	112	148	137	149	136	128	106	175	202
Education	13	43	100	109	127	144	175	201	216	218
Medicine	43	93	158	85	127	109	112	109	141	152
Science	21	108	94	99	108	91	138	83	114	171
Social Science	13	60	83	135	139	174	202	169	225	187
Miscellaneous	7	18	21	0	82	41	33	33	32	2
TOTAL	123	434	604	565	732	695	788	701	903	932
REGIONAL ANALYSIS:										
Colonies	2	21	46	56	76	110	116	104	152	127
Commonwealth	0	6	22	34	68	84	111	135	153	117
U.S.A.	0	0	2	0	5	6	9	2	5	6
Latin America	21	32	39	60	65	66	87	97	95	93
Middle East	13	30	42	43	66	45	61	61	84	97
Far East	11	18	29	29	21	35	81	95	110	153
East and Central Europe	12	105	120	106	113	93	73	62	70	94
North and West Europe	54	164	249	180	239	182	166	120	159	192
South Europe	10	58	55	57	79	74	84	25	75	53
TOTAL	123	434	604	565	732	695	788	701	903	932

APPENDIX E

VISITORS DEPARTMENT—contd.
VISITORS 1945 TO 1955

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS:										
Number paid for by the British Council	123	236	334	336	365	247	219	116	124	220
Self-paying	0	198	270	229	367	448	569	585	779	712
TOTAL	123	434	604	565	732	695	788	701	903	932
NET EXPENDITURE:										
C.R.O. Vote	£ 0	£ 711	£ 2,344	£ 2,169	£ 2,776	£ 8,277	£ 1,803	£ 981	£ 1,506	£ 1,510
C.O. Vote	264	2,732	7,361	7,683	5,507	6,657	4,713	1,686	1,671	2,350
F.O. Vote	28,494	36,479	58,648	30,772	19,151	7,178	7,318	5,828	7,095	6,500
TOTAL	28,758	39,922	68,353	40,624	27,434	22,112	13,834	8,495	10,272	10,360

BURSARS 1945 TO 1955

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
SUBJECT ANALYSIS:										
Arts and Humanities	Nil	Nil	6	10	14	15	19	20	23	27
Education	Nil	Nil	2	12	15	14	27	20	30	45
Medicine	Nil	Nil	6	10	26	44	23	32	31	38
Science	Nil	Nil	12	39	46	5	25	44	51	60
Social Science	Nil	Nil	3	18	26	48	31	18	45	37
Miscellaneous	Nil	Nil	1	3	2	71	38	53	13	0
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	30	92	129	197	163	187	193	207

VISITORS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

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VISITORS DEPARTMENT—contd.
BURSARS 1945 TO 1955

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
REGIONAL ANALYSIS:										
Colonies			1	12	27	39	46	48	47	12
Commonwealth			1	3	9	19	19	3	12	43
U.S.A.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latin America			0	4	8	13	5	16	13	16
Middle East		Nil	5	13	19	29	16	41	25	39
Far East			0	0	6	4	9	3	23	15
East and Central Europe			5	11	15	27	8	19	22	21
North and West Europe			11	33	22	38	22	31	34	40
South Europe			7	16	23	28	38	26	17	21
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	30	92	129	197	163	187	193	207
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS:										
Number paid for by the British Council			30	88	127	191	156	160	167	185
Self-paying			0	4	2	6	7	27	26	22
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	30	92	129	197	163	187	193	207
NET EXPENDITURE:										
C.R.O. Vote			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
C.O. Vote			5,441	13,306	15,393	9,631	12,224	7,216	5,885	7,240
F.O. Vote						14,046	14,474	21,290	25,568	25,310
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	5,441	13,306	15,393	26,943	28,870	29,265	33,199	33,780

APPENDIX E

FELLOWSHIPS DEPARTMENT
1947 TO 1955

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
United Nations Social Welfare	25	26	43	54	62	95	77	52
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation	—	3	34	19	19	48	39	41
United Nations Economic Development	—	—	7	18	40	60	57	39
United Nations Public Administration	—	—	—	10	30	26	24	6
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
World Health Organisation	7	29	91	65	122	138	159	129
International Labour Office	—	—	—	3	13	27	27	29
Food and Agriculture Organisation	—	—	—	—	1	23	26	53
Point IV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Colombo Plan	—	—	—	—	50	245 ^a	233 ^b	229 ^c
TOTAL	32	58	175	191	337	662	642	579

^a Includes 41 Civil Service Probationers.^b Includes 15 Civil Service Probationers.^c Includes 15 Civil Service Probationers.

VISITORS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

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FELLOWSHIPS DEPARTMENT—*contd.*
1947 TO 1955

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
	U.N.	U.N.	U.N.	U.N.	U.N. C.P.	U.N. C.P.	U.N. C.P.	U.N. C.P.
SUBJECT ANALYSIS:								
Arts and Humanities	—	3	12	11	9 4	15 4	13 3	8 12
Education	—	—	13	3	8 —	20 —	10 17	23 18
Medicine	7	29	95	82	126 —	138 32	162 26	129 21
Science	—	—	8	11	15 37	72 138	79 111	89 101
Social Science	25	26	46	84	129 9	172 71	143 73	98 75
Miscellaneous	—	—	1	—	—	—	2 3	3 2
TOTAL	32	58	175	191	287 50	417 245	409 233	350 229
REGIONAL ANALYSIS:								
Colonies	—	—	4	26	8 —	9 —	37 —	15 —
Commonwealth	—	6	44	48	100 50	106 232	96 188	76 172
U.S.A.	—	—	6	15	14 —	8 —	—	—
Latin America	—	1	6	10	22 —	49 —	18 —	25 —
Middle East	—	—	17	29	48 —	96 —	96 —	89 —
Far East	4	10	15	15	20 —	50 13	57 45	42 57
East and Central Europe	18	33	43	11	3 —	19 —	28 —	40 —
North and West Europe	—	3	19	22	48 —	62 —	47 —	35 —
South Europe	10	5	21	15	24 —	18 —	30 —	28 —
TOTAL	32	58	175	191	287 50	417 245	409 233	350 229

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING TABLES

	Courses	Study Tours	B.C. Scholars	Private Students	Visitors	Bursars	U.N. Fellows	TOTAL for 10 years
SUBJECT ANALYSIS:								
Arts and Humanities	4,201	98	757	344	1,319	134	94	6,947
Education	4,663	475	384	146	1,346	165	112	7,291
Medicine	436	193	571	855	1,129	210	847	4,241
Science	1,117	855	1,067	452	1,027	282	661	5,401
Social Science	5,738	1,025	209	70	1,387	226	951	9,606
Miscellaneous	1,149	261	68	241	269	181	11	2,180
TOTAL	17,304	2,907	3,056	2,108	6,477	1,198	2,676	35,726
REGIONAL ANALYSIS:								
Colonies	340	586	339	5	810	232	99	2,411
Commonwealth	832	37	235	38	730	109	1,118	3,099
U.S.A.	1,846	19	—	—	35	—	43	1,943
Latin America	157	227	421	198	655	75	131	1,864
Middle East	666	85	291	918	542	187	375	3,064
Far East	149	74	471	226	582	60	328	1,890
East and Central Europe	1,565	211	321	145	848	128	195	3,413
North and West Europe	5,696	1,349	522	187	1,705	231	236	9,926
South Europe	1,402	319	456	391	570	176	151	3,465
Allied Service Personnel	4,651	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,651
TOTAL	17,304	2,907	3,056	2,108	6,477	1,198	2,676	35,726

APPENDIX F

Welfare of Overseas Students

*Assistance given by the British Council to Overseas Students in
the United Kingdom*

January 1950 to December 1954

	From Foreign Countries	From British Colonial Territories	From Common- wealth Countries	TOTAL
ARRIVALS				
Number of students met on arrival:				
1950	246	1,950	65	2,261
1951	252	2,214	134	2,600
1952	247	2,730	120	3,097
1953	248	3,258	141	3,647
1954	268	3,771	125	4,164
ACCOMMODATION				
Number of new lodgings inspected and added to registers:				
1950				2,602
1951				1,554
1952				1,825
1953				2,034
1954				1,458
Total number of lodgings on registers:				
1952				7,102
1953				7,191
1954				6,898
Permanent				
Number of students accommodated in British Council Residences:				
1950	43	286	26	355
1951	188	604	38	830
1952	61	451	36	548
1953	43	512	22	577
1954	28	449	13	490
Number of students for whom the British Council arranged accommodation in university halls of residence and hostels:				
1950	104	152	27	283
1951	67	137	18	222
1952	38	190	14	242
1953	67	174	17	258
1954	66	146	18	230

APPENDIX F

	From Foreign Countries	From British Colonial Territories	From Common- wealth Countries	TOTAL
<i>Permanent—contd.</i>				
Number of students for whom accommodation was found in lodgings:				
1950	740	937	405	2,082
1951	513	930	179	1,622
1952	548	880	229	1,657
1953	501	1,015	262	1,778
1954	488	1,118	255	1,861
<i>Temporary</i>				
Number of students for whom transit accommodation was ar- ranged on their first arrival in this country:				
1950		993		
1951	217	999	77	1,293
1952	209	1,455	62	1,726
1953	239	1,977	115	2,331
1954	227	2,094	22	2,297
Number of students for whom temporary accommodation was arranged whilst on visits for pur- poses of study or recreation away from their place of study:				
1950		1,276		
1951	1,211	2,566	760	4,537
1952	1,321	2,710	715	4,746
1953	1,283	3,108	889	5,280
1954	1,397	3,112	624	5,133
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES				
Number of students who partici- pated in social and cultural activi- ties in British Council Centres:				
1950	4,005	1,549	887	6,441
Number of students enrolled as members of British Council centres in December:				
1951	2,823	1,646	1,035	5,504
1952	1,885	1,380	698	3,963
1953	2,190	1,410	835	4,435
1954	2,133	1,715	896	4,744

WELFARE OF OVERSEAS STUDENTS

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	<i>From Foreign Countries</i>	<i>From British Colonial Territories</i>	<i>From Common- wealth Countries</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Number of students who attended vacation courses in different parts of the British Isles:				
1950	874	280	191	1,345
1951	908	560	243	1,711
1952	687	740	225	1,652
1953	629	949	193	1,771
1954	557	1,105	144	1,806
Number of students who attended weekend courses:				
1950	342	59	58	459
1951	734	222	217	1,173
1952	348	99	98	545
1953	442	204	167	813
1954	468	171	132	771
Number of students who attended study visits and surveys:				
1950	3,809	1,255	1,128	6,192
1951	2,445	1,362	813	4,620
1952	2,182	871	985	4,038
1953	2,357	1,199	1,025	4,581
1954	2,413	1,524	1,032	4,969
<i>Hospitality</i>				
Number of students in London who accepted offers of hospitality through arrangements made by the British Council:				
1950				925
1951	532	455	155	1,142
1952	733	590	230	1,553
1953	788	691	214	1,693
1954	689	929	227	1,845

APPENDIX I

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(31st August 1955)

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Vice-Chairmen

M. Edelman, M.P.

Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E.

C. E. Mott-Radclyffe, M.P.

Executive Committee

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Sir Adrian Boulton

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R. Morrison (*nominated by the Minister of Education*)

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C. P. Snow, C.B.E.

Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C.

Sir Stanley Unwin

The Rt. Hon. H. Graham White

Secretary

Miss B. M. H. Tripp

APPENDIX II

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APPENDIX II

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APPENDIX II

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Professor W. H. Semple, Ph.D.
A. B. Steel, O.B.E., LL.D.
Sir Thomas Taylor, C.B.E., Q.C., D.D., LL.D.
Professor A. R. Ubbelohde, D.Sc., F.R.S.
C. H. Wilson
N. S. Whitworth *Secretary*

SCOTTISH PANEL

Sir John McEwen, Bt., D.L., J.P. *Chairman*
J. M. Bannerman, O.B.E.
The Hon. Lord Cameron, D.S.C.
Stanley Cursiter, C.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.S.W., F.R.S.E.
Sir Stanley Davidson, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.P.
J. Douglas H. Dickson, W.S., Mus.Doc.
Frank Donachy
Professor C. J. Fordyce
J. Liddell Geddie
Miss Mary Grierson, Mus.Doc.
Neil M. Gunn, LL.D.
Dr. T. J. Honeyman
James Hoy, M.P.
Robert Kemp
Professor Rex Knight
Henry W. Meikle, C.B.E., LL.D., D.Litt.
Miss Agnes Richmond
W. D. Ritchie, O.B.E.
George Singleton
Tom Steele, M.P.
Mrs. Stewart of Murdostoun, J.P.
Lady Tweedsmuir, M.P.
James Welsh, D.L., LL.D.
Professor J. N. Wright

Assessors

W. M. Ballantine, M.V.O.
Melville Dinwiddie, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
H. H. Donnelly
N. A. R. MacKay, Ph.D. *Secretary*

WELSH PANEL

Lady Megan Lloyd George, J.P., LL.D. *Chairman*
T. Glyn Davies
Alderman H. T. Edwards, J.P.
Sir David Emrys Evans
Alderman Gomer Evans, J.P.
R. Gwynfor Evans
Professor I. L. Foster
Miss Ena Grey
Wyn Griffith, O.B.E., D.Litt.
The Rev. A. E. Jones, C.B.E. (Cynan)
Gwilym P. Jones
T. J. Morgan, D.Litt.
Mrs. Amy Parry-Williams
Miss Frances Rees, O.B.E.
Sir Ben Bowen Thomas
Professor Brinley Thomas, O.B.E., Ph.D.
T. G. Thomas, M.P.
William Thomas, C.B., D.Sc., Ph.D.
Alderman Tudor E. Watkins, M.P.
Sir Robert Webber, J.P., D.L.
Sir Wynn Wheldon, K.B.E., D.S.O., LL.D.
Emlyn Williams, LL.D.
Sir Ifor Williams, LL.D., D.Litt., F.B.A.

Assessors

A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E.
T. Idris Evans
Einion Evans *Secretary*

APPENDIX III

Administration

(31st August 1955)

Director-General	Sir Paul Sinker, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy Director-General	K. R. Johnstone, C.M.G.

OVERSEAS 'A' DIVISION

Controller and Director, Commonwealth	R. Seymour, C.B.E.
Assistant Controller and Director, Colonies	R. A. Phillips, O.B.E.

OVERSEAS 'B' DIVISION

Controller	A. J. S. White, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Assistant Controller and Director, Middle East	R. W. Highwood, O.B.E.
Director, Latin America	C. W. Yates
Director, Far East	Mrs. L. L. Kitchingham, M.B.E.

OVERSEAS 'C' DIVISION

Controller	W. R. L. Wickham, O.B.E.
Assistant Controller and Director, North Europe	Dr. L. R. Phillips
Director, South Europe	Lt.-Col. A. J. Sullivan

HOME DIVISION

Controller	Miss N. B. Parkinson, C.B.E.
Assistant Controller, Welfare Group and Director, U.K. Department	H. F. Oxbury
Assistant Controller, Visits Group	S. G. West, O.B.E.
Director, Courses	E. W. F. Tomlin
Director, Fellowships	C. J. Ritchie
Director, Students	W. A. Scarr
Director, Student Welfare.	E. N. Gummer
Director, Visitors	A. F. Dunlop

ARTS AND SCIENCE DIVISION

Controller	Lt.-Gen. Sir Kenneth Loch, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
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ART GROUP

(Under Controller of Division)

Director, Drama	S. Thomas
Director, Fine Arts	Mrs. K. L. Somerville

Director, Lectures	D. E. Noel-Paton
Director, Music	Miss S. Whinyates, O.B.E.
Director, Publications	L. Brander

LITERATURE GROUP

Assistant Controller	J. Hampden
Director, Books	J. D. A. Barnicot
Director, Book Exhibitions	R. H. L. Goffin
Editor, <i>British Book News</i>	Miss M. L. P. Bingham
Director, Periodicals	Miss D. J. Collihole, M.B.E.
Director, Recorded Sound	Mrs. E. M. Denison
Director, Requests and Textbooks	A. J. G. Broome
Director, Reviews	Mrs. R. O. Tickell

SCIENCE GROUP

Assistant Controller and Director, Science	E. Bolton King
Director, Aids and Displays	R. H. Crichton
Director, Films	Miss C. Middleton, M.B.E.

EDUCATION DIVISION

Controller	H. Harvey Wood, O.B.E.
Assistant Controller and Director, Universities and Adult Education	Professor T. H. Searls, O.B.E., M.C.
Director, Education General	D. Thomas, O.B.E.

ESTABLISHMENTS DIVISION

Controller	Sir Arthur Waugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Assistant Controller and Director, Personnel	E. E. R. Church, O.B.E.
Director, Pay and Records	E. Halestrap (Acting)

OFFICE SERVICES GROUP

Assistant Controller	E. O. Springfield, O.B.E., M.C.
Chief Registrar	J. I. Watson
Director, Premises	E. Baker
Director, Reproduction and Distribution	R. P. Burges
Director, Supplies and Despatch	T. Read, M.B.E.

FINANCE DIVISION

Controller	H. P. Croom-Johnson, C.B.E.
Assistant Controller and Director, Budget and Control.	L. A. Rose, O.B.E.
Director, Accounts	K. W. Jesty, M.B.E.
Director, Audit	W. H. Roberts

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

Director	P. Reed
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LAW DEPARTMENT

Legal Adviser	H. J. R. Lane
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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Director Dr. M. J. Suttill

SECRETARIAT

Secretary of the Council Miss B. M. H. Tripp

APPENDIX IV
Overseas Representatives and Addresses
(31st August 1955)

ARGENTINA	Lavalle 190, Buenos Aires	R. G. C. McNab, O.B.E.
AUSTRALIA	c/o The Office of the High Commissioner for the U.K., Canberra	E. W. Burbridge, O.B.E. (<i>Liaison Officer</i>)
AUSTRIA	Freyung, I, Vienna I (Regional Directorate in Graz)	G. L. H. Hitchcock
BARBADOS	'Wakefield', Bridgetown	W. L. Clough
BELGIUM & LUXEMBOURG	23, Avenue Marnix, Brussels	W. G. Tatham, O.B.E., M.C.
BRAZIL	Edificio 7 de Setembro, 10° Andar, Avenida Churchill 129, Rio de Janeiro (Caixa Postal 2237)	F. J. R. Bottrall, O.B.E.
BRITISH GUIANA	16, Robb and Hinks Streets, Georgetown	J. W. L. Gale (<i>designate</i>)
BURMA	30, Strand Road, Rangoon	H. T. Lawrence, M.B.E.
CEYLON	c/o The Office of the High Commissioner for the U.K., Colombo	H. J. Kelly, O.B.E. (<i>Liaison Officer</i>)
CHILE	Teatinos, No. 307, Santiago (Casilla 154-D)	R. A. H. Duke
COLOMBIA	Edificio Sucre, Avenida Jumez de Quesada, Bogota (Apartado Aereo 4682 (Air Mail)) (Apartado Nacional 61 (Sea Mail))	R. K. Brady
CYPRUS	10, Gladstone Street, Nicosia (P.O. Box 753) (Institute in Limassol)	M. H. Cardiff, O.B.E.
DENMARK	c/o The British Embassy, Kastelsvej 40, Copenhagen	O. M. Williams
EGYPT	22, Sharia Adly Pasha, Cairo (Institute in Alexandria)	C. D. Howell, C.B.E.

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FIJI	P.O. Box 425, Fiji Trading Company Buildings, Suva	C. H. Miller
FINLAND	Lasipalatsi, Helsinki	R. T. Butlin
FRANCE	28, Avenue des Champs- Elysées, Paris VIII	Miss E. D. McLeod, O.B.E.
GAMBIA	P.O. Box 251, Clifton Road, Bathurst	A. G. Hamer
GIBRALTAR	Calpe Institute, 277, Main Street, Gibraltar	W. G. Ingham
GOLD COAST	P.O. Box 771, Accra (Regional Directorates in Kumasi and Sekondi)	R. N. Hollyer
GREECE	17, Philikis Etairias, Athens (Institute in Salonika)	R. P. Hinks
HONG KONG	Gloucester Building, Hong Kong	E. A. Innes
INDIA	Indra Palace Lodge, Block H, Connaught Place, New Delhi; French Bank Building, Homji Street, Bombay, 1; 5, Theatre Road, Calcutta, 16; 150B, Mount Road, Madras	C. A. F. Dundas, O.B.E. <i>Representative</i> W. H. Covington, <i>Deputy Representative</i> J. A. O'Brien, <i>Regional Representative</i> S. H. Best, <i>Regional Representative</i>
INDONESIA	D.E.N.I.S. Building, Djalan Braga 14/11, Bandung, Java (Office in Djakarta)	N. N. Tett
IRAQ	King Ali Bridge Street, Rashid Street, Baghdad, (P.O. Box 298) (Centres in Basra and Mosul)	J. B. S. Jardine, O.B.E.
ISRAEL	68, Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv	C. T. S. Lake
ITALY	Palazzo del Drago, Via Quattro Fontane 20, Rome (Institute in Milan; centre in Bologna)	B. Kennedy-Cooke, C.B.E., M.C.

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JAMAICA	13, East Street, Kingston	L. G. Thomas
JAPAN	Maruzen Building, Nihonbashi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo	R. A. Close, O.B.E.
JORDAN	Abou Qora Building, Wadi Seer Street, Amman	J. A. Cayton
KENYA	Ruprani House, Gulzaar Street, Nairobi, (P.O. Box 751) (Regional Directorates in Mombasa and Kisumu)	A. Ross
LEBANON	Beit Fauzi Azar, Sharia Sidani, Sharia Sadat, Ras-Beirut, Beirut	T. W. Morray, M.B.E.
MALAYA, FEDERATION OF	Young Road, Kuala Lumpur (P.O. Box 539) (Regional Directorate in Penang)	J. P. Lucas, M.C.
MALTA, G.C.	85, West Street, Queen Adelaide Square, Valletta	J. McDonough
MAURITIUS	Rose Hill, Port Louis	A. Morton
MEXICO	Calle Maestro Antonio, Caso 127, Col. San Rafael, Mexico, D.F. (Apartado 10270)	C. Hentschel
NETHERLANDS	Heerengracht 268, Amsterdam	E. R. H. Paget
NIGERIA	25, Ajasa Street, Lagos. (P.O. Box 153). (Regional Directorates in Enugu, Ibadan and Kano)	C. H. Wilmot, O.B.E.
NORTHERN RHODESIA	Government Offices, Queen Mary Avenue, Ndola, (P.O. Box 415)	A. A. G. Anderton
NORWAY	Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5, Oslo	M. Dodderidge
NYASALAND	Smythe Road, Blantyre (P.O. Box 294)	G. F. de Sausmarez

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PAKISTAN	6-10 Sarnagati Building, Rambaugh Road, Karachi, 1 (P.O. Box 146); Allahabad Bank Building, Bank Square Lahore (P.O. Box 88); 17, Nazimuddin Road, Dacca, East Pakistan (P.O. Box 158)	Dr. A. H. King <i>Representative</i> F. J. Wakelin, <i>Regional Representative</i> G. Hedley <i>Regional Representative</i>
PERSIA	c/o The British Embassy, Teheran	D. A. A. Traversi, O.B.E.
PERSIAN GULF	c/o H.M. Political Agent, Kuwait	J. G. G. Muir, D.S.C.
PERU	Camana 787, Lima (Apartado 1608)	J. K. H. Harriman O.B.E.
POLAND	59, Al. Jerozolinski, Warsaw	D. E. Freaan
PORTUGAL	The British Institute, Rua de Luis Fernandes 3, Lisbon (Institute in Coimbra)	M. W. Blake
SARAWAK	c/o Secretariat, Kuching	J. Goatly
SIERRA LEONE	P.O. Box 124, Government Avenue, Freetown	(<i>Vacant</i>)
SINGAPORE	Stamford Road, Singapore 6	A. J. Thomas
SPAIN	Calle de Almagro 5, Madrid (Institutes in Barcelona and Seville)	A. J. Montague, O.B.E.
SWEDEN	c/o British Embassy, Strandvägen, 82 Stockholm	Dr. A. Craig-Bennett
SWITZERLAND	Stockerstrasse 4, Zürich 2	W. J. Perryman
SYRIA	University Street, Damascus (P.O. Box 773) (Centre in Aleppo)	W. H. Earle
TANGANYIKA	Suleman Street, Dar-es-Salaam	J. F. C. Springford

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THAILAND	122, Chakrapetr Road, Bangkok	R. J. Hilton <i>Hon. Representative</i> R. Bruce, <i>Associate Representative</i> <i>(designate)</i>
TRINIDAD	87, Pembroke Street, Port of Spain	J. E. V. Jenkins, O.B.E.
TURKEY	7, Ziya Gökalp Caddesi, Yenischir, Ankara (Regional Directorate in Istanbul)	C. F. S. de Winton
UGANDA	P.O. Box 914 (Kampala Road) (Regional Directorate in M'Bale)	C. R. Hewer
URUGUAY	Avenida Agraciado 1464, 1er piso, Montevideo	R. A. C. du Vivier, M.B.E.
VENEZUELA	Calle Sur 21, No. 3, Caracas (Apartado 1246)	W. G. Woods
YUGOSLAVIA	Prvog Maja 34, Belgrade (Regional Directorate in Zagreb)	V. E. Blomfield

UNITED KINGDOM

Regional Representatives and Area Officers

ENGLAND—Area Offices		
Birmingham	Georgian House, 9/10, Easy Row, Birmingham, 1	B. C. D. Jones
Bristol	7, Priory Road, Tyndall's Park, Bristol, 8	R. Washbourn
Cambridge	1, Portugal Place, Cambridge	R. A. Frost, O.B.E.
Exeter	Brookfield, New North Road, Exeter, Devon	G. L. Sibbons, M.B.E.
Kingston-upon-Hull	Mail Buildings, Jameson Street, Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire	H. Scargill
Leeds	207, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds	H. A. Phillips
Liverpool	1, Basnett Street, Liverpool, 1	N. Sutcliffe

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Manchester	Woodstock, 139, Barlow Moor Road, West Didsbury, Manchester, 20	W. R. Owain-Jones, O.B.E.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	5, Windsor Crescent, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	H. J. H. Svendsen
Nottingham	Adult Education Centre, 14/22, Shakespeare Street, Nottingham	D. B. Pickersgill
Oxford	Black Hall, St. Giles, Oxford	S. C. G. Bach, O.B.E.
Sheffield	14, Wellesley Road, Sheffield, 10	Miss H. S. Pickstone
Southampton	6, Northlands Road, Southampton	J. H. B. Savage
Stratford-upon-Avon	Hall's Croft, Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon	Miss P. M. Mann, M.B.E.

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh	Old Corn Exchange, Grassmarket, Edinburgh, 1	Dr. N. A. R. MacKay, <i>Representative</i> P. G. Murray, <i>Area Officer</i>
Aberdeen	Provost Ross's House, Shiprow, Aberdeen	R. Le Fanu, <i>Area Officer</i>
Glasgow	112, West George Street, Glasgow, C.2	G. P. Hall, <i>Area Officer</i>

WALES

Cardiff	46, Caroline Street, Cardiff	E. Evans, <i>Representative</i>
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NORTHERN IRELAND

Belfast	1, Chlorine Gardens, Belfast	Miss M. L. Logan, M.B.E. <i>Area Officer</i>
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Student Hostels

London	18, Collingham Gardens, London, S.W.5 Hans Crescent, London, S.W.1	Miss J. E. Morgan, <i>Warden</i> A. W. Steward, O.B.E. <i>Director</i>
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APPENDIX IV

	35/39, Queens Gardens, London, W.2	K. S. Lambert, <i>Warden</i>
Leeds	Bramhope Manor, Bramhope, Nr. Leeds	A. C. Thomson, <i>Warden</i>
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	40/41, Leazes Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	T. Rankine <i>Warden</i>
Edinburgh	Bruntsfield Crescent, Edinburgh, 10	(<i>Vacant</i>)

Student Welfare Department and London Overseas
Students Centre: 3, Hanover Street,
London, W.1

Analysis of Expenditure for the Year 1954-55 and Comparison with 1953-54

(In many cases the expenditure shown below is wholly or partly recovered through fees and other receipts.)

(In many cases the expenditure shown below is wholly or partly recovered through fees and other receipts.)

i.

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APPENDIX V

	Brought forward	1,436,086	1,456,118	
2. HOME REGIONAL SERVICES:				
(a) Offices and centres outside London. Staff, accommodation, maintenance, local travel and miscellaneous local expenditure:				
(i) Scotland	26,933		32,567	
(ii) Wales	12,312		11,322	
(iii) England, N. (with N. Ireland)	48,661		49,564	
(iv) England, Midlands	33,271		35,029	
(v) England, Southern	20,755		19,543	
		141,932	148,035	
(b) Expenditure throughout U.K. on the following subjects, except for the use of accommodation, services, etc., under (a) above:				
(i) Scholarships and bursaries	118,996		128,818	
(ii) Courses for specialist groups from overseas	41,563		48,314	
(iii) Visits to U.K. by individuals brought at Council's cost and arrangements for selected individuals visiting U.K. at own cost or cost of Overseas Governments, U.N., or U.N. specialised agencies or other authorities	64,797		70,107	
(iv) Welfare of overseas students attending British universities and other places of higher study	44,947		48,889	
(v) Student residences	155,401		155,829	
		425,704	451,957	
(c) H.Q. directing staff		13,818	14,887	
		581,454	614,869	
TOTAL REGIONS	Carried forward	2,017,540	2,070,987	

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APPENDIX V

	Brought forward	2,324,637	2,406,268
5. COMMON SERVICES:			
(a) Travel, mainly passages for overseas staff on leave or transfer, postage, baggage and carriage charges		110,596	132,545
(b) Superannuation and National Insurance, home staff		44,011	44,299
(c) Miscellaneous charges (customs, insurance, rent and installation of telephones, telegrams and cables, printing and stationery, medical charges, advertisement of vacancies, staff instruction, refresher courses for overseas staff, entertainment, purchase of spares for projectors and epidiascopes, legal charges and other minor services)		76,852	84,413
(d) Rents, maintenance and other accommodation services in London		114,434	114,733
		345,893	375,990
6. HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF:			
(Not assigned exclusively to above duties):			
(a) Director-General, Deputy Director-General and personal staff		6,793	8,210
(b) Establishments Division		55,526	61,543
(c) Finance, Accounts and Audit		43,045	43,306
(d) Secretariat, Registry and Office Services		55,870	56,897
(e) Central Typing Service		45,802	49,000
		207,036	218,956
		<u>£2,877,566</u>	<u>£3,001,214</u>

APPENDIX V

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B. RECEIPTS

The above figures of gross expenditure are offset by revenue to the extent shown under the following heads:

	1953-54	1954-55
	£	£
Rents, board and lodging	15,448	17,009
Lectures, courses, teaching, summer schools	147,704	176,743
Institute subscriptions	13,674	15,244
Sale of books and publications, receipts for advertisements	30,091	32,414
Sale of cars, equipment and buildings	29,359	22,148
Canteens and hostels	98,796	104,270
Drama; Theatrical tours (Casson/Thorndike Australia tour in 1954-55—£8,166)	675	11,264
Music; Concerts and recordings	4,217	1,378
Exhibitions; sales of catalogues	2,737	253
Film distribution and cinema hire	4,738	4,586
Refunds and rebates, including refund of previous year's expenditure	13,736	16,229
Miscellaneous	12,383	11,919
	<u>£373,558</u>	<u>£413,457</u>

C. NET EXPENDITURE

Net expenditure in and on behalf of:

(a) Foreign countries	1,625,089	1,654,462
(b) Colonies	426,892	485,009
(c) Commonwealth countries	325,259	328,297
(d) Colonial Development and Welfare	126,768	119,989
	<u>£2,504,008</u>	<u>£2,587,757</u>

APPENDIX VI
Student Membership of British Council Institutes
and Centres 1953-54

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Occupations</i>						<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Univer- sity and other students</i>	<i>Pro- fessions</i>	<i>Civil Service</i>	<i>Armed Forces</i>	<i>Com- merce and Industry</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>	
Cyprus	27	16	85	—	465	60	653
Egypt	210	119	55	8	429	394	1,215
Greece	1,021	98	193	68	442	914	2,736
Iraq	52	14	176	45	212	99	598
Italy	208	50	1	17	66	92	434
Jordan	37	2	27	39	17	9	131
Portugal	1,080	151	115	34	513	566	2,459
Spain	1,477	392	115	99	1,126	1,544	4,753
Syria	102	45	93	1	356	186	783
Thailand	94	2	119	2	33	2	252
Turkey	293	207	239	206	223	336	1,504
Yugoslavia	239	83	21	—	60	76	479
Totals	4,840	1,179	1,239	519	3,942	4,278	15,997

Note 1: In addition, university or other external classes were conducted by members of the Council's staff in Burma, Cyprus, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Turkey and Yugoslavia. A few other internal classes were also held in Austria, Lebanon and Poland.

Note 2: Over 30,000 students attended the Anglophil Societies assisted by the Council in Latin America.

APPENDIX VII

University Posts Subsidised by the Council (31st March 1955)

BURMA	Rangoon University	Lecturer in English
GERMANY	Berlin Technical University	Lecturer in English
	Göttingen University	Lecturer in English
	Hamburg University	Lecturer in English
	Mainz University	Lecturer in English
GREECE	Athens University	Byron Professor of English
		Lecturer in English
INDONESIA	Salonika University	Professor of English
	University of Indonesia, Djakarta	Professor of English Language
		Professor of English
LEBANON	Gadja Mada University, Jogjakarta	Visiting Professor of English Literature
	American University of Beirut	Associate Professor of English
		Professor of English Language and Literature
THAILAND	Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok	Professor of English Language and Literature
TURKEY	Ankara University	Professor of English
		Lecturer in English

APPENDIX VIII

Foreign Government Scholarships (Academic Years 1953-54 and 1954-55)

The British Council was asked to assist in the selection of candidates for 71 scholarships in each year, offered to British students by the following countries:

Austria	Finland	Italy	Spain
Belgium	France	The Netherlands	Sweden
Brazil	Germany	Norway	Switzerland
Denmark	Iceland	Portugal	Yugoslavia
	(not 1954-55)		

APPENDIX IX

University Interchange

COMMONWEALTH SCHEME

At the instigation of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, the Colonial Office has made available to the British Council additional funds to enable the Commonwealth University Interchange Scheme to be extended to Colonial university institutions. It was a condition of the grant that awards should be made to assist visits not only between the Colonies and the United Kingdom but also between the Colonies and other overseas Commonwealth countries. During the year under review it was therefore possible for the first time to make a limited number of awards under this scheme to facilitate visits to or from Colonial university institutions.

I. SHORT VISITS FOR CONSULTATION AND LECTURES (Category B)

Awards were made during the financial year 1954-55 to enable the following visits to take place on the invitation of universities in the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries:

(a) VISITS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

From India—Professor R. S. Krishnan, Professor of Physics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

From Australia—Professor T. M. Cherry, Professor of Mathematics, Melbourne University.

(b) VISITS TO OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

To Australia—Professor R. H. Tawney, formerly Professor of Economic History, London University.

To New Zealand—Professor G. Ryle, Professor of Metaphysical Philosophy, Oxford University.

To Hong Kong, Pakistan and Singapore—Professor L. D. Stamp, Professor of Social Geography, London School of Economics and Political Science.

To the Gold Coast—Dr. Lindsay Ride, Vice-Chancellor, Hong Kong University.

To Nigeria—Professor W. C. W. Nixon, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University College Hospital Medical School, London.

To Jamaica—Professor J. B. Duguid, Professor of Pathology, King's College, Newcastle.

Professor A. S. C. Ross, Professor of Linguistics, Birmingham University.

2. TRAVEL GRANTS TO ASSIST UNIVERSITY TEACHERS ON STUDY LEAVE AND POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH WORKERS (Category A and Category C)

The following awards were made during the financial year:

(a) FOR STUDY VISITS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

From Canada	3
Australia	11
New Zealand	4
South Africa	9
India	11
Pakistan	3
Singapore	1

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(b) FOR STUDY VISITS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

To	Canada	4
	Australia	4
	South Africa	1

(c) FOR STUDY VISITS BETWEEN OVERSEAS COUNTRIES

From Hong Kong to Canada	1
New Zealand to Jamaica	1

FOREIGN SCHEME

The following short visits took place on the invitation of universities during the academic year 1953-54:

VISITS TO UNITED KINGDOM UNIVERSITIES

From Austria	4
Belgium	6
Finland	1
France	7
Germany	8
Italy	5
Netherlands	5
Norway	3
Portugal	1
Spain	2
Sweden	2
Switzerland	3
Yugoslavia	2

VISITS TO FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES

To	Austria	4
	Belgium	6
	Finland	1
	France	7
	Germany	10
	Italy	4
	Netherlands	5
	Norway	2
	Portugal	1
	Spain	2
	Sweden	3
	Switzerland	3
	Yugoslavia	1

APPENDIX X

Overseas Visitors in Britain under the Auspices of the British Council

DISTRIBUTION BY REGION

	Courses	Study Tours	Scholarship Holders	Private Students	Visitors	Bursars	U.N. Fellows and Scholars	Colombo Plan Trainees	TOTAL
Colonies . . .	17	114	10	2	128	12	15	—	298
Commonwealth . . .	93	—	20	1	115	43	75	172	519
U.S.A.	25	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	31
Latin America . . .	9	—	25	51	96	16	24	—	221
Middle East . . .	117	1	18	170	94	39	88	—	527
Far East	10	—	45	46	150	15	41	56	363
East and Central Europe	160	43	33	32	93	21	40	—	422
North and West Europe	523	248	31	30	189	40	35	—	1,096
South Europe . . .	155	73	37	102	52	21	27	—	467
	1,109	479	219	434	923	207	345	228	3,944

DISTRIBUTION BY SUBJECT

	Courses	Study Tours	Scholarship Holders	Private Students	Visitors	Bursars	U.N. Fellows and Scholars	Colombo Plan Trainees	TOTAL
Arts and Humanities	137	8	42	48	200	27	7	12	481
Education	591	139	30	21	218	45	23	18	1,085
Medicine	51	13	46	199	149	38	85	99	680
Science	86	135	77	96	170	60	100	79	803
Social Science . .	168	149	19	10	184	37	127	18	712
Miscellaneous . .	76	35	5	60	2	—	3	2	183
	1,109	479	219	434	923	207	345	228	3,944

APPENDIX XI

Welfare of Overseas Students

Assistance given by the British Council to Overseas Students in the United Kingdom
1954

	<i>From Foreign Countries</i>	<i>From British Colonial Territories</i>	<i>From Common- wealth Countries</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
ARRIVALS				
Number of students met on arrival	268	3,771	125	4,164
ACCOMMODATION				
<i>Lodgings—1,458 new lodgings were inspected and added to British Council registers of recommended addresses. The total number of addresses on registers in December 1954 was 6,898.</i>				
<i>Permanent</i>				
Number of students accommodated in British Council Residences	28	449	13	490
Number of students for whom the British Council arranged accommodation in university halls of residence and in hostels	66	146	18	230
Number of students for whom accommodation was found in lodgings	488	1,118	255	1,861
<i>Temporary</i>				
Number of students for whom transit accommodation was arranged on their first arrival in this country	227	2,094	22	2,343
Number of students for whom temporary accommodation was arranged whilst on visits for purposes of study or recreation away from their place of study	1,397	3,112	624	5,133

	From Foreign Countries	From British Colonial Territories	From Common- wealth Countries	TOTAL
ACCOMMODATION— <i>contd.</i> <i>Changes of Accommodation</i> Number of students for whom changes of accommodation were arranged	148	583	100	831
<i>Note: The figures for temporary accommodation and changes of ac- commodation include students who have been found accommodation on more than one occasion, and many of them have also been included in the numbers for whom permanent ac- commodation was found.</i>				
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES <i>Note: The British Council is not responsible for students' studies un- less they are British Council Scholars. These activities are, therefore, designed to occupy their leisure.</i>				
Membership of British Council Centres in December 1954	2,133	1,715	896	4,744
Number of students who attended vacation courses of 7 to 15 days' duration in different parts of the British Isles	557	1,105	144	1,806
Number of students who attended week-end courses	468	171	132	771
Number of students who attended study visits, half-day or full-day, to factories, museums, etc.	2,413	1,524	1,032	4,969
<i>Hospitality</i> Number of students in London who accepted offers of hospi- tality from Rotary, other clubs, societies, church organisations and in private homes, through arrangements made by the British Council	689	929	227	1,845

Note: The total number of invitations accepted by the above students during the year was 3,417. It is not possible to assess the amount of hospitality received by students as a result of these arrangements. Similar arrangements were made for students in the U.K. regions.

APPENDIX XII

Courses and Study Tours in the United Kingdom Organised by the Council

COURSES:

Science, Medicine, Agriculture, Engineering

Point-to-Point Radio Services (London)
Anaesthesia (London)
Plastic Surgery (East Grinstead)
Education and Rehabilitation of the Deaf (Manchester)
Agricultural Engineering (Silsoe, Bedfordshire)
Artificial Insemination (Bristol)
Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (London)
Publishing and Book Production (London)

Education and Sociology

Women and the Community (Bristol, Chichester)
The City of London (London)
Taxation (London)
Summer Schools at Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Chelmsford, Liverpool,
Newcastle, Oxford, Southampton

Courses for the following:

French Teachers of English (Exeter)
Belgian Teachers of English (London)
Italian Teachers of English (Cambridge)
Turkish Teachers of English (London)
Pakistani Civil Servants (London, Provinces)
Athlone Fellows (London)
U.N. Social Welfare Fellows (London)

History and Current Affairs

The West Country (Exeter)
Britain Today (Cardiff, Bangor)
Scotland Today (Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh)

Literature and the Arts

Shakespeare (I) (Stratford-upon-Avon)
Shakespeare (II) (Stratford-upon-Avon)
Course for Actors and Producers (London, Stratford-upon-Avon)

Course arranged with other bodies

International Summer School (Wall Hall, Hertfordshire)

University Summer Schools

Shakespeare and Elizabethan Drama (Birmingham)
Art, Literature and Music in the 17th and 18th centuries (London)
Politics and Literature of the 20th Century (Oxford)
The Development of Modern Western Civilisation (Edinburgh)

STUDY TOURS WERE ARRANGED FOR THE FOLLOWING SPECIALIST GROUPS:

(All were self-supporting with the exception of the tour of Cypriot Teachers of English)

Science, Medicine, Agriculture, Engineering

Austrian Town Planners

Belgian Trade Unionists

Finnish Cast Concrete Manufacturers

French Productivity Teams: Agricultural Machinery

Cattle Fattening

Factory Transport

Farm Buildings

General Organisation

Poultry

Rehabilitation

Steel Production

Tractor Engineers

Trade Unionists

Portugal—Coimbra University Medical Commission

Education and Sociology

Cypriot Teachers of English

Finnish Women Teachers

France—Alliance des Anciens of the Franco-British College, Paris.

Trainee Journalists

Italian Headmasters

Kenyan Native Administrators

Netherlands Education Council Members

Nigerian Native Administrators

Nigerian Native Women Social Workers

Norwegian Marine Insurance Workers

Spanish School Inspectors

Swedish Lawyers

Tanganyikan Chiefs

Turkish Teachers of English

West African Local Government Officials

Yugoslav Police Officers

European Chief Constables

European Soroptimists—Care of Handicapped Children

Miscellaneous

Gold Coast Broadcasting Officials

Kenyan Athletics Team

Nigerian Broadcasting Officials

Ugandan Athletics Team

East African Broadcasting Officials

British Council Locally-engaged Staff

APPENDIX XIII

Overseas Courses and Summer Schools
Organised by the Council

English Teaching:

Austria (*Waizenkirchen*)
Burma (*Rangoon*)
Finland (*Nastola*)
France (*Paris*)
Greece (*Spetsai*)
India (*Madras Region, Bombay Region, Calcutta Region and Delhi Region*)
Italy (*Barga and Palermo*)
Jordan (*Ramallah*)
Norway (*Elverum*)
Pakistan (*Lahore and Dacca*)
Yugoslavia (*Ljubljana*)

Adult Education:

Malaya (*Penang and Kota Bharu*)
Nigeria (*Kano*)

Short Courses (two to five days' duration) were also held in Kenya, Jordan, Mauritius, Nigeria and Yugoslavia.

APPENDIX XIV

Lecture Tours and Advisory Visits Overseas

SCIENCE, MEDICINE, AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING

<i>Name</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Country</i>
MR. C. ADAMSON	<i>Power System Stability</i>	India, Egypt
SIR EDWARD APPLETON	<i>Radio-Astronomy</i>	France
PROF. A. L. BANKS	<i>Public Health and Social Medicine</i>	Iraq
DR. A. J. G. BARNETT	<i>Biochemistry</i>	Netherlands
MR. J. TRISTRAM BERESFORD	<i>Agriculture</i>	France
MR. A. M. BINNIE	<i>Engineering</i>	India, Pakistan*
DR. P. M. F. BISHOP	<i>Endocrinology</i>	Lebanon, Israel
PROF. SYDNEY CHAPMAN	<i>Geophysics</i>	Yugoslavia
MR. J. STEWART COOK	<i>Scientific Films</i>	Italy
PROF. J. B. DUGUID	<i>Pathology</i>	Colombia
DR. K. G. FENELON	<i>Agricultural Statistics</i>	Lebanon, Jordan
DR. D. GEFFEN	<i>Public Health and Child Welfare</i>	Cyprus
DR. FRANK HAWKING	<i>Malaria</i>	Greece
DR. E. HOLMES	<i>Crop Protection</i>	Denmark, Sweden
SIR GEOFFREY JEFFERSON	<i>Neuro-Surgery and Urology</i>	Italy
DR. PETER KERLEY	<i>Radio Diagnosis</i>	India, Burma, Thailand
PROF. B. G. MAEGRAITH	<i>Tropical Medicine</i>	Egypt, Iraq
PROF. JOHN MCMICHAEL	<i>Cardiovascular Disease and Jaundice</i>	Syria, Lebanon
MR. G. J. PARFITT	<i>Preventive Dentistry</i>	Syria
PROF. W. H. PEARSALL	<i>Botany</i>	India, Pakistan*
PROF. M. H. L. PRYCE	<i>Nuclear Physics and Paramagnetism</i>	Italy
SIR ERIC RIDEAL	<i>Physical Chemistry</i>	Italy
DR. HENRY SELIGMAN	<i>Isotopes</i>	Greece, Turkey
DR. KEITH SIMPSON	<i>Forensic Medicine</i>	France
MR. DUNSTAN SKILBECK	<i>Agricultural Education</i>	Jordan
PROF. FRANCIS STOCK	<i>Surgery</i>	Fiji
SIR GEORGE THOMSON	<i>Physics</i>	(i) Brazil, Uruguay (ii) Syria, Iraq, Lebanon
DR. N. WALOFF	<i>Entomology</i>	Yugoslavia
SIR LIONEL WHITBY	<i>Blood Transfusion and the Anaemias</i>	Lebanon, Turkey

* Delegates to the Indian Science Congress Association and the Pakistan Association in Baroda and Peshwar.

APPENDIX XIV

III

EDUCATION, SOCIOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY AND LAW

<i>Name</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Country</i>
MR. PAUL BAREAU	<i>Full Employment in Great Britain</i>	Belgium
MR. A. BONNER	<i>Co-operatives</i>	Barbados, Trinidad
DR. W. EMRYS DAVIES	<i>Health Education</i>	Finland
PROF. MORRIS GINSBERG	<i>Social Science</i>	Japan
MR. NOEL HALL	<i>Administration in Industry and the Public Services</i>	Australia, New Zealand
MISS M. L. HARFORD	<i>Social Welfare</i>	Burma, Thailand, Japan
MR. W. O. HART	<i>Social Aspects of New Town Planning</i>	Sweden
MR. A. S. HORNBV	<i>Teaching of English</i>	Belgium, Netherlands
PROF. J. A. LAUWERYS	<i>Comparative Education</i>	Italy
PROF. R. LEVY	<i>Avicenna Millenary Celebrations</i>	Persia
DR. K. L. LITTLE	<i>Sociological Research</i>	Jamaica
RT. HON. HILARY MARQUAND, M.P.	<i>Economics and Industrial Relations</i>	Jamaica, British Honduras, Barbados, British Guiana
MR. JOHN NEWSOM	<i>Education</i>	Egypt
PROF. W. R. NIBLETT	<i>Secondary and Post-Secondary Education</i>	Austria
MR. A. E. NICHOLS	<i>Secondary Education for Boys</i>	Pakistan
MR. JACK OWEN	<i>Trade Unions</i>	Malta
PROF. BRUCE PATTISON	<i>Teaching of English</i>	Jamaica, Trinidad
MISS NANCY SHEAR	<i>Industrial Relations</i>	Nigeria
MR. PHILIP SHERLOCK	<i>Community Development and Adult Education</i>	Nigeria
SIR ROBERT WOOD	<i>University Education</i>	Pakistan, Iraq
MR. JOHN WOOLFENDEN	<i>Youth Welfare and Juvenile Delinquency</i>	Israel, Thailand, Indonesia

HISTORY, LITERATURE, ECONOMICS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Country</i>
PROF. EDMUND BLUNDEN	<i>English Literature</i>	Japan
MR. JONATHAN BOSWELL	<i>University Debating Team</i>	India
MR. BRUCE BURTON	<i>The English Novel</i>	(a) Sweden, Finland, Denmark
MR. JOYCE CARY		(b) Greece, Cyprus
MR. MAURICE EDELMAN, M.P.	<i>The Voter and his Member of Parliament</i>	France, Belgium
MR. LUDOVIC KENNEDY	<i>English Poetry</i>	Finland, Sweden, Denmark

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APPENDIX XIV

SIR STEPHEN KING-HALL	<i>The British Constitution</i>	Turkey
MISS ROSAMOND LEHMANN	<i>The Theme of Innocence in English Fiction</i>	Switzerland
MR. ALAN PRYCE-JONES	<i>Contemporary British Writers</i>	Norway, Sweden, Finland
PROF. I. A. RICHARDS	<i>English Literature</i>	India, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria
MR. GILES SHAW } MR. JOHN WAITE }	<i>Cambridge University Debating Team</i>	Canada
MR. SACHEVERELL SITWELL	<i>Celebrations of the Almeida Garrett Centenary</i>	Portugal
MR. STEPHEN SPENDER	<i>English Literature</i>	India, Pakistan, Lebanon, Egypt, Greece
MR. J. R. N. STONE	<i>Economics</i>	Yugoslavia
SIR BEN BOWEN THOMAS	<i>Present-day Wales</i>	Argentina
DR. A. P. THORNTON	<i>Commonwealth History</i>	British West Indies
MR. HARRY THORPE	<i>Industrial Geography of the United Kingdom</i>	Denmark
SIR CHARLES WEBSTER	<i>British Foreign Policy in the 19th and 20th Centuries</i>	Brazil, Argentina
SIR MORTIMER WHEELER	<i>Graeco-Roman Trade with the East; Graeco-Roman Art in the East</i>	Greece
MR. N. E. WILLIAMS	<i>English Literature</i>	Nepal
MR. G. M. YOUNG	<i>Mediterranean Influence on British Culture</i>	Cyprus

FINE ART AND ARCHITECTURE

<i>Name</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Country</i>
PROF. ANTHONY BLUNT	<i>Contemporary Water-colours</i>	Portugal, Spain
MR. TRENCHARD COX	<i>English Portrait Painters; English Watercolours</i>	Austria
MR. JAMES LAVER	<i>English Costume in the Eighteenth Century</i>	Norway, Denmark
MR. COLIN MACINNES	<i>History of British Painting; Art in Education</i>	Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia
MR. HENRY MOORE	<i>Sculpture</i>	Yugoslavia
SIR HERBERT READ	<i>Art and Education</i>	Turkey
PROF. D. TALBOT RICE	<i>Anglo-Saxon Art</i>	Yugoslavia
PROF. ELLIS WATERHOUSE	<i>English Landscape Painting</i>	Netherlands
MISS NAN YOUNGMAN	<i>Art in Education</i>	Sierra Leone, Gold Coast

APPENDIX XIV

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DRAMA AND MUSIC

<i>Name</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Country</i>
MISS MARY FIELD	<i>Children's Films</i>	(i) Austria (ii) Australia, New Zealand, India
MR. ARNOLD HASKELL	<i>British Ballet</i>	Italy
MISS FRANCES MACKENZIE	<i>Drama Production</i>	New Zealand, Ceylon
MR. MICHAEL MACOWAN	<i>Drama Production</i>	Canada
MR. H. WATKINS SHAW	<i>English Music</i>	Jordan, Lebanon
MR. GRAHAM SUTER	<i>Drama Production</i>	Trinidad
MR. CHARLES THOMAS	<i>Drama Production</i>	Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Kenya
LORD WAKEHURST	<i>British Ballet</i>	(i) France (ii) Finland, Sweden, Denmark
SIR STEUART WILSON	<i>Contemporary Music</i>	Brazil, Argentina, Chile

Some of these tours were arranged in connection with International Congresses or Conferences. Some were partly or wholly financed from outside sources.

APPENDIX XV

Drama and Music Tours

1. DRAMA

COMPANIES

COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY with 'Peter Grimes'—*Germany (Wiesbaden Festival)*. May, 1954. (Limited guarantee against loss.)

OLD VIC COMPANY—*Elsinore and Zurich*. Play: 'Hamlet'. June–July 1954. (Guarantee against loss.)

VISIT OF 'THE MATCHMAKER' by Thornton Wilder to *Berlin Festival*. September 1954. (Management and contribution to cost of transport.)

SADLER'S WELLS BALLET COMPANY—tour of *Italy*: assistance in negotiations and with publicity. October–November 1954. (No financial contribution.)

INDIVIDUALS

MARGOT FONTEYN AND MICHAEL SOMES—To lead *Yugoslav National Ballet* in 'Lac des Cygnes'. June 1954. (Small contribution.)

MARGARET RAWLINGS AND JAMES McKECHNIE—To give Poetry Recitals during *British Week, Maastricht*. June 1954. (Cost of return air fares.)

DAME SYBIL THORNDIKE AND SIR LEWIS CASSON—Recital Tours in: (i) *Australia and New Zealand*, July–November 1954 (Council managed tour); (ii) *India: Bombay, New Delhi, Madras and Calcutta*, January 1955 (Council managed tour); (iii) *Hong Kong, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur*, February–March 1955. (Commercially arranged with Council assistance.)

VIVienne BENNETT—Recital Tour to *Middle East—Iraq, Jordan, Israel and Cyprus*. January 1955. (Council managed tour.)

FREDERICK CROOKE—Visit to *Finland* to design a production of 'Julius Caesar' for the National Theatre, Helsinki. February 1955. (Return air fare.)

MME. LEHMISKI—Adjudicator of the Royal Academy of Dancing—*Mexico and Jamaica*. March 1955. (Subsidy to R.A.D.)

2. MUSIC

CONCERT TOURS

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Visit to *Netherlands and Belgium (Kerkrade and Knoke)*. June 1954.

AMADEUS STRING QUARTET—Visit to *Sweden (Stockholm Festival)*. June 1954.

FREDERICK FULLER AND JULIAN BREAM—Visit to *Germany (Munich)*. May 1954.

COLIN HORSLEY—Visit to *Malta*. March 1955.

The Council paid a part of the expenses of the above concert tours, either in the form of a guarantee against loss or on a basis of sharing expenses with the countries visited.

APPENDIX XVI

Exhibitions Overseas

1. BOOK EXHIBITIONS (Exceeding 50 books)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>No. of Books</i>
ORIENTALIA	Ceylon	264
MEDICAL	Chile	130
MEDICAL	Thailand	110
UNIVERSITY TEXT BOOKS (4 sets)	India	441 each
SHAKESPEARE	Germany	200
BRITISH BOOK DESIGN	Netherlands	85
TEACHING OF ENGLISH	Egypt	205
BRITISH BOOK DESIGN	South Africa	85
BRITISH BOOK DESIGN	Canada	85
CHILDREN'S BOOKS	Syria	503
GENERAL	Germany (Frankfurt Trade Fair)	1,194
GENERAL	Iceland	1,304
SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL	Pakistan	887
CHILDREN'S BOOKS	Spain	87
TOWN PLANNING	Gold Coast	437
TRADE EXHIBITION	Brazil	2,105
HELLENIC STUDIES	Cyprus	367
TEACHING OF ENGLISH (2 sets)	Germany	500 each
GENERAL	East Africa	1,275
GENERAL	Nigeria	600

PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Place</i>
1890-1940 EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH PRINTING	Middle East.
1480-1940 EXHIBITION—	
HISTORY OF ENGLISH PRINTING	East Africa
CHILDREN'S BOOK EXHIBITION	Chile, Argentina and Peru
SOCIAL SERVICES	Middle East
PRIVATE PRESSES	Sweden and Iceland

2. FINE ART EXHIBITIONS

ENGLISH LANDSCAPE PAINTING*—Rotterdam. March-April 1955.

L'EUROPE HUMANISTE—Brussels. An international exhibition organised by the Council of Europe; works from British collections sent by the British Council. December 1954-February 1955.

THE XXVII BIENNALE, VENICE, British Section—Ben Nicholson, Francis Bacon, Lucian Freud; Recent Artists' Lithographs; Maquette and related studies for the Unknown Political Prisoner Competition by Reg Butler. June-October 1954.

* Sent at the expense of the recipients.

(The local expenses and some share of the transport costs of a number of other exhibitions were borne by the local authorities.)

- BEN NICHOLSON, PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS*—*Amsterdam, Paris, Brussels, Zürich*. November 1954–May 1955.
- HENRY MOORE, SCULPTURE AND DRAWINGS—*Germany (Hanover, Munich, Frankfurt-am-Main, Stuttgart, Mannheim, Bremen, Berlin and Göttingen)*. July 1953–June 1954.
- HENRY MOORE, SCULPTURE AND DRAWINGS—*Switzerland (Basle*)*. January–February 1955. *Yugoslavia (Zagreb, Belgrade, Ljubljana)*. March–May 1955.
- GRAHAM SUTHERLAND PAINTINGS—*Germany (Berlin Festival, Cologne, Stuttgart, Mannheim, Hamburg)*. September 1954–March 1955.
- YOUNG BRITISH SCULPTORS*—*U.S.A. and Canada (Chicago, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Buffalo and Toronto)*. March 1955–January 1956.
- INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS—*Lugano*. British Section. April 1954.
- MASTERPIECES OF GRAPHIC ART AND DRAWING OF THE 20TH CENTURY—*Arbon, Switzerland*. British Section. May 1954.
- 3RD INTERNATIONAL BIENNIAL OF COLOUR LITHOGRAPHY*—*Cincinnati, U.S.A.* British Section. April 1954. A selection including British works circulated in U.S.A. September 1954–September 1955.
- INTERNATIONAL WATERCOLOUR EXHIBITION*—*Brooklyn, New York*. British Section. A selected part of the exhibition was circulated in the U.S.A. by the American Federation of Arts, December 1953–December 1954.
- 20TH CENTURY WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS—From the Council's collection—*Israel (Tel Aviv, Haifa)*, November 1954–January 1955; *Portugal (Lisbon, Coimbra, Oporto)*, March–April 1955.
- PAINTINGS BY JOHN TUNNARD—Invited as guest artist at *Auckland Society of Arts Exhibition*. April 1954.
- RUHR MINERS INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL—*Germany, Recklinghausen*. British works sent by the Council. June–August 1954.

CIRCULATING EXHIBITIONS

- ENGLISH CRAFTS (lettering, bookbinding, baskets, textiles, pottery)—*Sierra Leone*.
- RECENT ARTISTS' LITHOGRAPHS—Two exhibitions: (1) *Ceylon, Hong Kong, Lebanon*; (2) *Netherlands, Berlin Centres*.
- 20TH CENTURY GRAPHIC ART—*Yugoslavia*.
- CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS—Four exhibitions: (1) *Burma and Hong Kong*; (2) *East Africa*; (3) *South Africa*; (4) *Indonesia*.
- HENRY MOORE (large photographs and small bronzes)—*British Guiana*.
- SPORTING PRINTS—*Lebanon, Syria*.
- ENGLISH HANDWRITING—*Australia*.
- DRAWINGS FROM THE CHATSWORTH COLLECTION (facsimiles)—*Malta*.
- BRITISH PAINTING 1750–1953 (reproductions)—*India*.
- ENGLISH LANDSCAPE PAINTING (reproductions)—*Germany (Berlin)*.
- GANYMED FACSIMILES—*New Zealand*.
- BLAKE'S ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE BOOK OF JOB (facsimiles)—*Germany (Berlin)*.
- THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851 (colour prints)—*Hong Kong*.

* These exhibitions were sent at the expense of the recipients.
(The local expenses and some share of the transport costs of a number of other exhibitions were borne by the local authorities.)

3. PERIODICALS EXHIBITIONS (Over 50 titles)

BRITISH YOUTH (69 titles)—Shown on the occasion of the Second Assembly of the World Assembly of Youth, *Singapore*. August 1954.
 EDUCATION (71 titles)—Shown in connection with Course for Teachers in *Tanganyika*. November 1954 and January 1955.
 EDUCATION AIDS (122 titles)—*Indonesia*. January 1955.
 GENERAL EXHIBITION (248 titles)—*British Guiana*. January 1955.
 GENERAL EXHIBITION (247 titles)—*Gibraltar*. February 1955.
 GENERAL EXHIBITION* (280 titles)—*Reykjavik, Iceland*. September 1954.
 TOWN PLANNING* (94 titles)—*Gold Coast*. March 1955.
 SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL* (300 titles)—*Pakistan, Lahore*. January 1955.
 UNIVERSITY AND GENERAL* (120 titles)—*India*. Continuation of previous year's tour. Visited *Karaikudi, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely*.
 Contributions to other exhibitions: Ballet (*Italy, Switzerland*); Hellenic Studies (*Cyprus*); and Medical Illustrations (*Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia*) also to Courses in *London* on Point to Point Radio and Publishing, and in *Cambridge, Exeter and Oxford* on English Language and Literature.
 * Joint exhibitions of books and periodicals.

4. VISUAL EXHIBITIONS (other than Fine Arts)

(a) MAJOR EXHIBITIONS

BRITISH BALLET—*Italy*, in connection with visit of Sadler's Wells Ballet. *Switzerland (Zürich)*.
 MEDICAL ILLUSTRATIONS EXHIBITION—*Yugoslavia, Austria, Italy*.
 RADIO-ACTIVE ISOTOPES (lent by A.E.R.E., Harwell)—*Yugoslavia*.
 AERIAL ARCHEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION—*Austria, Greece*.
 TIMES NEW ROMAN EXHIBITION
 French version—*France*.
 English version—*Malaya, India*.
 MINT EXHIBITION—In collaboration with the Royal Mint. *Syria, Lebanon*.
 EXHIBITION OF MODERN BRITISH POSTERS—*Portugal, Spain*.

(b) PHOTOGRAPHIC DISPLAYS AND MINOR EXHIBITIONS

PARSONS AND THE TURBINE—Centenary. *France, Belgium*.
 LANDSCAPE GARDENING—*Vienna Festival, Latin America*.
 SIR PATRICK GEDDES—Centenary. *Peru, France*.
 BATTLE OF BLENHEIM—250th Anniversary Celebrations. *Austria*.
 CONTEMPORARY PHOTOGRAPHERS—*Iceland, Far East, West and East Africa*.
 BRITISH TRAVELLERS TO TURKEY—*Ankara, Istanbul*.
 PRINTING AND TOPOGRAPHY—International Exhibition, *India*.
 MEDICAL PIONEERS AND THEIR WORK } World Exhibition of
 RADIO-ACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN MEDICINE } Medical Sciences, *Japan*.
 EDUCATIONAL AIDS (3)—*Burma, Indonesia, India*.

(c) IN CONJUNCTION WITH BOOK EXHIBITIONS

TOWN PLANNING—*Gold Coast*.
 HELLENIC STUDIES—*Cyprus*.
 TECHNICAL SUBJECTS—*Pakistan*.

APPENDIX XVII

Supply of Material

1. In addition to the Tours and Exhibitions set out in Appendices XVI and XVII material was sent abroad by the Council as follows:

(a) BOOKS

About 82,000 to Council and Council associated libraries, representing in all 90 libraries which contain about 700,000 books.

The books sent out this year were distributed approximately as follows, partly in feeding old established libraries and partly in building up new ones:

	<i>Common-wealth</i>	<i>Colonies</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>Latin America</i>	<i>Middle East</i>	<i>Far East</i>
No. of Libraries	8	24	33	8	11	6
Books sent out	12,000	25,000	20,000	6,000	7,000	12,000

(b) PERIODICALS

Of the 6,000 periodicals published in the United Kingdom, the Council uses about 1,050 titles in the field of the Sciences, Education, Literature and the Arts.

In 1954-55 the number of subscriptions exceeded 22,000, distributed as follows:

<i>Common-wealth</i>	<i>Colonies</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>Latin America</i>	<i>Middle East</i>	<i>Far East</i>
3,860	9,567	3,559	1,759	1,518	1,893

(c) LECTURE TOURS (see Appendix XV)

Percentage distribution in subject matter:

Medicine and Science 33%, Education 25%, History and Literature 22%, The Arts, 20%.

(d) FILM PRINTS

1,488 prints taken from 337 films were distributed in 55 countries.

Distribution in subject matter:

General 472, Educational 228, Medical 216, Scientific and Technical 220, Arts 352.

Geographic distribution:

<i>Common-wealth</i>	<i>Colonies</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>Latin America</i>	<i>Middle East</i>	<i>Far East</i>
180	493	283	213	177	142

(e) PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL

In addition to visual exhibitions, 800 film strips and about 6,000 photographs.

(f) MUSIC RECORDINGS

1,784 records to 48 countries, plus scores and orchestral parts, vocal, instrumental and chamber music totalling 791 works.

(g) SPEECH RECORDS

Prose and poetry—4,630 records, including a number of sets of a recorded *Anthology of English Prose*, the text of which is to be published by the Cambridge University Press.

APPENDIX XVII

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(h) REVIEWS

9,117 books were despatched, resulting in 6,921 reviews in overseas periodicals and radio programmes and also in 721 mentions in bibliographies, etc.

2. The percentage financial distribution of material of all kinds, including tours and exhibitions (see Appendices XVI and XVII), is as follows (these percentages relate to a total figure of £173,500):

<i>Common- wealth</i>	<i>Colonies</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>Latin America</i>	<i>Middle East</i>	<i>Far East</i>
25.3	26.5	25.3	8.6	7.8	6.5

The tendency in recent years has been to increase the proportion of material sent to Commonwealth and Colonies.

APPENDIX XVIII

Publications

BRITISH COUNCIL BROCHURES PUBLISHED

WRITERS AND THEIR WORK—Supplements to *British Book News*:

Evelyn Waugh	Christopher Hollis
Samuel Johnson	S. C. Roberts
Pope	Ian Jack
Katherine Mansfield	Ian Gordon
W. B. Yeats	G. S. Fraser
Defoe	J. R. Sutherland
Laurence Sterne	D. W. Jefferson
Oscar Wilde	James Laver
Christopher Fry	Derek Stanford
Aldous Huxley	Jocelyn Brooke
Charles Lamb	Edmund Blunden
Henry Fielding	John Butt
Shakespeare	C. J. Sisson
Gerard Manley Hopkins	Geoffrey Grigson
Matthew Arnold	Kenneth Allott

(With portrait-frontispiece and bibliography: 2s. net each. The Series, in which an essay appears monthly, is also available by subscription at £1. 2s. 6d. for a year, or 12s. for six months, post free.)

MISCELLANEOUS:

Higher Education in the United Kingdom (revised edition: 4s. net)

How to Live in Britain (revised edition: 1s. net)

These brochures are published for the British Council by Longmans Green & Co. and, together with earlier titles, are obtainable in most countries.

The following journals are issued by the British Council:

BRITISH BOOK NEWS: A monthly guide to books published in the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. Subscription rate 24s. yearly in the U.K. or 26s. with Index.

BRITISH MEDICAL BULLETIN: Each number contains a symposium of articles by experts on one subject of medical science. A volume consists of three numbers which appear in January, May and September. Subscription per volume £2; price per single number 15s. A list of back issues still in stock is available on request.

BRITISH MEDICAL BOOK LIST: Published monthly. Each volume consists of 12 numbers with an author index. Subscription per volume 4s.; special rates for large quantities. Price per single number 6d.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING: A quarterly review devoted to the teaching of English as a foreign language. Annual subscription: 4s. Single issues (current) 1s.

The subscription rates given are those for the United Kingdom; overseas rates may be obtained from Publications Department, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London, W.1.

The following British Council Study Booklets are issued by Adult Education Department, 65 Davies Street, London, W.1:

AN INTRODUCTION TO BRITAIN

G. Alan Colville

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Ronald Wraith

(Illustrated 2s. net each)

The following Study Boxes have been issued:

Adult Education; Agricultural Co-operation; Amateur Drama; City of London; Consumers' Co-operation; Educational Methods; Health in Hot Countries; Introduction to Britain; Industrial Relations; Juvenile Delinquency; Local Government; Man and the Soil; National Health Service; Parliamentary Government; The Police in Britain; The Press; Trade Unions; Village Life; Welfare Services and the Child; Women and the Community.